THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

EUROPE'S CALL TO ARMS

OUR ISOLATED POSITION and freedom from entangling alliances inspire our press with the cheering assurance that we are in no peril of being drawn into the European quarrel. But the closing of our stock exchanges, the exportation of gold to Europe, the rise in wheat and corn, the failure of business firms, help to remind our editors that a war which involved all Europe could not but have its effects among us. And so, among the hundreds of editorials discussing the Austro-Servian quarrel, the alliances and ententes of Europe, the motives of rulers and the feelings of races, the comparative strength of land and naval forces, and the possible changes to come on the map of Europe, we find a number of attempts to show our own country's gain or loss from what is feared may be the greatest war of modern times. A common opinion is that while our trade will be stimulated, we will eventually share in the economic loss of such a disaster. Wheat, as the Detroit *Free Press* notes, "jumped six or seven cents a bushel with the official declaration of war, and that brings a prospect of much money for American farmers in this year when we are to have a great crop." America, says the New York *Evening Mail*, may lose some laborers who will return to fight for their respective fatherlands, but this would be compensated for—

"America would send grain and all other foodstuffs, horses for cavalry mounts, petroleum for the great number of motor vehicles now employed in war, gunpowder and other munitions; while the necessity for reconstructing railways and bridges would cause a great demand for our iron, steel, and lumber.

"Everything is used up in war—vehicles, animals, chemicals, coal, lumber, cotton cloths, leather, and many other articles which we export to Europe. At the same time, the paralysis of the productive industries of several great European countries would make us the leading source of supply for Asiatic, African, and South American countries with which we now have comparatively little trade. Our commerce would doubtless be permanently stimulated with many of these countries through the opportunity which a great European war would afford.

"Such a war could hardly be otherwise than materially profitable to us."

Yet, says the New York *Tribune*, prices will rise here and our own consumers will suffer. The New York *Journal of Commerce* points to the sharp reaction bound to follow any immediate stimulus due to the European war. In the long run, we too would suffer, the New York *Times* asserts, "as falling markets and the destruction of property bring permanent good to nobody." Yes, agrees the New York *World*, every country will suffer. But, it adds, "America would suffer least of all. If Europe insists on committing suicide, Europe must furnish the corpse for the funeral." And the point that the New York *Sun* makes is that this country may share in the world's loss, and it may gain at the expense of some competitors, but it will certainly find itself in a better relative position in the future:

"In its ultimate relations anything resembling a general European war would seem likely to guarantee that the economic future will belong to the American continents, especially to North America. The paralysis of European finance and commerce during any such upheaval and their subsequent prostration will leave the way clear for all nations whose energies have not been debilitated and whose resources have not been exhausted by the waste of war. It was in the Civil War that American shipping supremacy was lost. As a result of a European war it may be regained with contributing influences to its recovery provided by the facilities for commercial expansion which the Panama Canal and the approaching modernization of the American banking system will supply.

"In more ways than one the folly of warfare which Europe has long been threatening to commit and at last seems determined to perpetrate must spell opportunity for the United States. Among other things it is likely to provide a splendid opportunity to extricate the country from a debtor condition represented by the large European holdings of American securities. *The Sun* believes that advantage will be readily taken by American investors to absorb on their own terms the further sales of stocks and bonds which Europe may seek to make here at the dictates of fear or necessity. If the absorption can be augmented by the purchase of European state funds or other foreign obligations which will place the Old World in debt to the United States, so much the better."

The withdrawal of millions in gold from New York within four days after the opening of hostilities along the Danube led to some apprehension on the part of the press, tho there is also a feeling of pride that we could maintain the world's only market for ready money. This very exhibition of "the fundamental soundness of the country's economic institutions" suggests to the New York *Sun* that we might easily protect ourselves "from the consequences of Europe's insanity":

"There is nothing reasonable in such a war as that for which Europe has been making ready, and it would be folly for the country to sacrifice itself to the frenzy of dynastic policies and the clash of ancient hatreds which is urging the Old World to destruction.

"Could anything be more rational than a refusal by the United States, the Government, and the banking and business community, acting together, to permit Europe to draw on this

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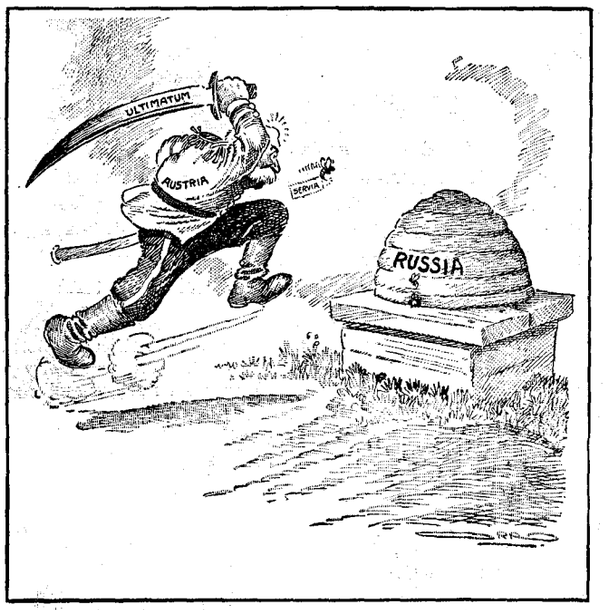
country further for the expense of the mad courses on which it is about to embark? After declaring, through its governmental and business representatives, that it proposes to honor all legitimate drafts upon it after Europe has made its peace, should not the United States now announce to the world that if Europe is going to plunge into the abyss the United States does not intend to go down with it?"

A review of the series of events leading Europe to the brink of this abyss pictured by *The Sun* leads us back to the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand and the Duchess of Hohenberg on June 28 by a Serb of Bosnia. A reading of the foreign newspapers persuades the New York *Evening Post* that "a press and militarist campaign against Servia was at once set on foot



THE NEAR-SIGHTED MAN.
"I'll teach you to sting me!"
—Orr in the Nashville *Tennessean*.

in Vienna." Its leaders "went violently into the whole matter of the Serb movement and the threat to Austria which it was alleged to mean."

"Those who had so confidently counted upon the Archduke Ferdinand as one who would take a high tone in foreign relations were determined not to be balked by his death. So manifest was their purpose that the Hamburg *Fremdenblatt*, as early as July 4, spoke of an attack by Austria upon Servia as a settled thing."

The Evening Post goes on to quote Austrian papers which seemed to be "manufacturing, not alone an anti-Servian spirit, but a demand for war." The *Neue Freie Presse*, it says, "looked ahead to actual intervention, or to war, and argued that Russia ought to give Austria a free hand at Belgrade, since it was clear that the ambitions and the plottings of the Serbs constituted a danger to all Europe, as well as to Austria, and must be sternly repressed." And the general attitude of the Vienna press, we are told, "was not badly represented by the *Reichspost* when it asserted that Austria was not threatening Servia, but that Servia was menacing the Dual Monarchy."

As a sequel to this came the official declarations which preceded the military operations on the Servian boundary. On July 23, the Austrian Government presented to Servia a note demanding that Servian officers who had a part in the killing of the Archduke be prosecuted, that the King of Servia publish an official expression of regret for such participation, that Servia apologize for or explain anti-Austrian utterances of her officials, that anti-Austrian propaganda of any form be suppress in Servia, and that Servia organize an official investigation of the Serajevo murder, "in which Austrian representatives be allowed to participate." Servia accepted all these conditions without reservation except the last, asking for a further explanation of the part Austria would expect her officials to take in an inquiry, and suggesting a reference to the Powers as to The Hague Tribunal. This reply Austria denounced as "filled with the spirit of dishonesty, which clearly lets it be seen that the Servian Government is not seriously determined to put an end to the culpable tolerance it hitherto has extended to intrigues against the Austro-Hungarian monarchy." And on July 28 war was declared against Servia. A manifesto issued by Emperor Francis Joseph referred to Servian ingratitude, long-continued hostility, faithlessness, and the "criminal propaganda which has extended over the frontier, aiming at the destruction of the foundations of order and loyalty in the southeastern part of the monarchy, and the leading astray of growing youth and inciting it to deeds of madness and high treason." It continued:

"A series of murderous attacks in an organized and well-carried out conspiracy, whose fruitful success wounded me and my loyal people to the heart, forms the visible and bloody track of those secret machinations which were operated direct in Servia. . . . . .

"Servia rejected the just and moderate demands of my Government and refused to conform to the obligations forming the natural foundations of peace in the life of peoples and states. I must therefore proceed by force of arms to secure those indispensable pledges which alone can insure tranquillity in new states within and lasting peace without."

Austria's stand, according to her Ambassador to the United States, is "the defensive act of a man whose bed-room was being entered at midnight by an assassin." A prominent Austrian in this country writes to the New York *Tribune* to say that the Serbs in Austria are better off than those in Servia, and that Austria's action is a necessary one. Mr. F. Cunliffe-Owen says in the New York *Sun* that Austria acted so quickly because she had just obtained evidence that high Servian officials "had been the instigators, the organizers, and financial backers of the plot which resulted in the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand." The Springfield *Republican* admits that there are two sides to the case and that a close parallel to Austria's case would be "to suppose Texas filled with rebellious Mexicans anxious to secede to Mexico, and a President of the United States assassinated by a Texan affiliated with a band of conspirators at the Mexican capital." Further, Austria "may fairly argue that whatever hardships and disabilities are suffered by her southern Slav subjects are due to the agitation stirred up by nationalists outside her border and abetted by Russia, and that if Servia were absorbed into the Empire it would be possible for the 10,000,000 Serbs to create a third kingdom with home rule, parallel to Austria and Hungary." But the question of the treatment of the Serbs in Austria, continues *The Republican*,

"is inextricably involved in the greater question whether the existing balance of power is to be maintained in Europe, or the Slavic influence is to predominate over the strains which have hitherto taken the lead in culture and political control. Whether West or East shall dominate in the Mediterranean is the secular issue involved in the question whether Austria is to keep control in the Adriatic or be driven back by a bigger Servia controlled by Russia."

This race problem is also prominent in the presentation of the Servian side of the case by their most distinguished representative in this country, Prof. M. I. Pupin. Austria's new enthusiasm, he says, is an "outburst of *furor Germanicus* against the Slav, who is blocking Teutonic progress to the Mediterranean and the East, the Slav who interferes with the Teutonic policy described by the words '*Drang nach Osten.*'" And Professor Pupin goes on to point out, from his pro-Servian standpoint, the respective interests of the Triple Alliance (Austria, Germany, and Italy), and the Triple Entente (England, France, and Russia), in the present crisis. As the New York *Times* quotes him:

"Why, the Triple Entente was formed, not because Russia,

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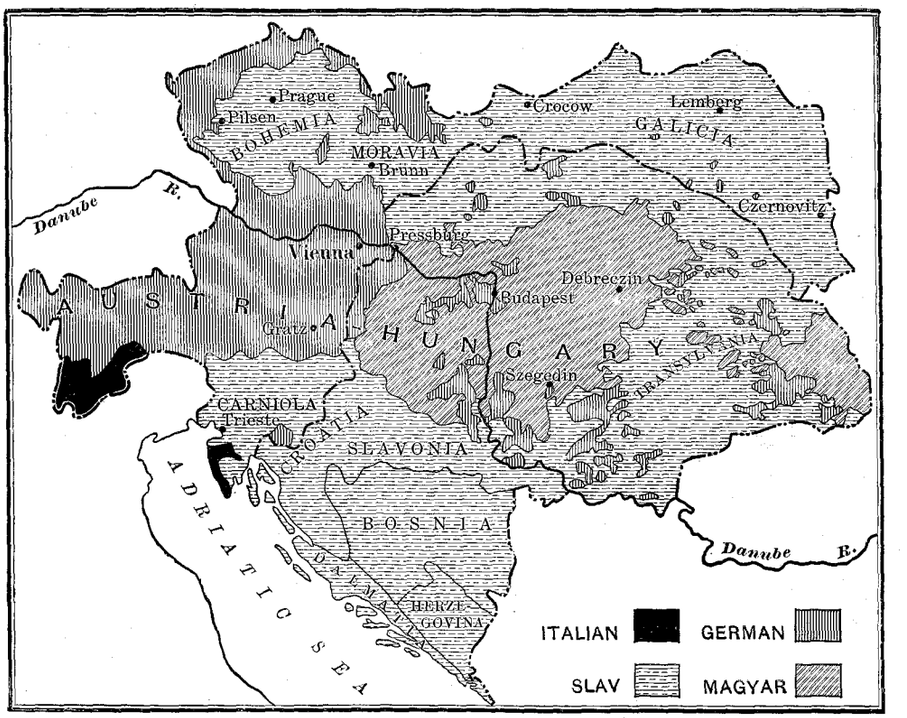
France, and England love each other, but because they have vital interests in common which were threatened by the Austro-German League. Official Italy, but not the Italian people, has been hypnotized into joining the league, which is reaching out for the Ægean Sea and the supremacy of the Mediterranean. Servia is the bridge which this league must cross before it can reach its goal. Can Russia permit itself to be bottled up forever? Can France permit itself to be cut off from its African possessions, and can England give up her control of Egypt and the Suez Canal, and bid good-by to all her Eastern possessions? If Servia falls, Greece will fall, and the Teuton will settle down in Salonika and rule the Ægean Coast."

That these European alliances, instead of being safeguards of peace, are a fatal cause of war, is an argument developed by the New York *Evening Post* in a long editorial, of which these are the final words:

"But for the obligations which they have laid upon the contracting nations, no one would think it possible that the ignoble war upon Servia could plunge all Europe into strife. . . . But Germany must stand by her ally, Austria. And Italy, pitifully, without one real interest at stake, with no heart in the war, with all her natural and inherited instincts anti-Austrian rather than pro-Austrian, must mobilize her army, too, all because Bismarck and Crispi once agreed that it should be done. What advantage will it be to France to place her army at the disposal of Russia? Ah, France, it is said, must do it under the terms of the Russian alliance. Talk about the Dead Hand! The two Alliances, with their subsidiary Ententes, are laying a hand of death upon all Europe to-day; compelling rulers to do what they shrink from; launching navies and setting armies on the march; leaving the masses dazed as to what it is all about; and opening a prospect of ruin and wo fit to stagger humanity. They have been called, these Alliances, the safety of Europe. Now we see them as they are, a peril and a curse."



After a diagram in the London "Graphic."

AUSTRIA'S PROBLEM OF DISCORDANT RACES.

In a similar editorial the New York *Journal of Commerce* takes up the question of the great military and naval establishments of modern Europe. "This cost of always being prepared for war tends to impoverishment and hardship for those who labor in the pursuits of peace, and cripples industrial enterprise by depriving it of capital which might be put to beneficent uses." The plea is made, we are told, that it is necessary as "an insurance against war." But the New York editor is moved to ask: "At this critical moment does it appear that all this panoply is an assurance of peace rather than a provocative, an incentive, or a temptation to fighting?" When war comes, "it will be mainly due to this 'preparedness for war,' which was to be such a potent means of preserving peace." And Mr. Henry M. Pindell, who came so near to being our ambassador at St. Petersburg, says in his Peoria *Journal:*

"To argue that preparedness for war is the best insurance against war, in the face of present events in Europe, looks almost analogous to insisting that the surest way to prevent a small boy's getting burned or burning somebody is to equip him with a bunch of firecrackers and a box of matches."

Returning to the issue between Austria and Servia, it should be noted that our editors generally favor the cause of the latter, believing that Austria has but a flimsy pretext for taking up arms, that the war against Servia is, in the New York *Tribune's* words, "a war of conquest inspired by the lust of empire."

MR. JONES OUT

A STRONG LIGHT on the kind of men the Senate would have on the powerful Reserve Board that is to control our currency situation is seen by many in its cold attitude toward two of the President's appointees, Messrs. Jones and Warburg. And the feeling of the President toward the Senate may, perhaps, be revealed in the comment of the leading Administration organ in New York on Mr. Jones's withdrawal. "A disgrace to the Senate," is the verdict of the New York *World* (Dem.) on the conditions in that body which are responsible for the retirement of Thomas D. Jones at his own request as nominee for the Board, and these conditions the same journal describes as "partizan politics, shameless demagogy, and personal spite." Now that Mr. Jones has withdrawn, the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) remarks, "is there any rush for the honor to be expected from men of such knowledge and experience as to make their services eminently desirable?" And this doubt is exprest by many who deplore the influence of "mere politics" on so important a part of the Government as the Federal Reserve Board. Others, however, consider that the nomination of Mr. Jones, director of the "Harvester Trust" and old-time friend of the President, was "unfortunate" and "should never have been made." They point to the fact that Mr. Jones is even now a defendant in the District Court of Minnesota in a suit brought by the Government against the International Harvester Company, and judge, in the words of *The Florida Times Union* (Dem.), that "it is not proper that a man charged with repeated violations of the law should be clothed with a great trust and set to enforce the law upon others." Among various defenses for Mr. Jones's connection with the Harvester Company, the explanation that he did not become a director until after it was organized is bitterly assailed by Senator Reed, of Missouri, in these words:

"A man who volunteers to serve on board a pirate ship with an already established criminal history may be worse than one who enlists with the original crew. The latter might have been deceived into the service; the former knows the gory record of the craft."

The Senator from Missouri and Senator Hitchcock, of Ne-

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braska, who are both Democrats, are sharply criticized by editors friendly to the Administration for leading the attack on Mr. Jones, while the President himself says of them in his letter accepting Mr. Jones's withdrawal that—

"The report is signed only by the minority members of the committee and by two members of the majority who have usually acted with them. There is no reason to believe that either in its temper or in its conclusions that report represents the attitude of the Senate itself. I wish most heartily that the inauguration of the new national banking system, a system conceived and enacted with no element of partizanship in its provisions, might have been free from this unfortunate and ominous incident."

Photograph by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.

THOMAS D. JONES

Shown sitting on the steps of the Capitol, while the Senate was discussing his directorship in the International Harvester Company as a bar to membership in the Federal Reserve Board. He finally grew tired of waiting and withdrew his name.

Opposition journals note in the Jones incident "the President's first serious defeat" in his dealings with Congress, and the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) tells us that "the Senate won in the Jones case because it was right and the President was wrong," adding that—

"The nomination of Mr. Jones was an indiscretion, to whose gravity personal friendship blinded the President. The Democratic party has assumed an attitude of unsparing hostility to trusts. At this session Mr. Wilson has been dragooning Congress into passing additional antitrust legislation, altho Congress and the country have seen little necessity for trying to amplify the very comprehensive provisions of the Sherman Law. Yet in the face of that record the President chose as one of the members of the Federal Reserve Board a director in a trust which had been barred from several of the States for violation of their antitrust laws, and which is at present defending a suit against itself in the Federal District Court for the District of Minnesota."

That the President should have exposed himself thus "to criticism and defeat" strikes the Philadelphia *Telegraph* (Rep.) as "amazing," while the Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph* (Rep.), in common with other journals that find no "personal" objection to Mr. Jones, says that "his virtual rejection accords with the proprieties," and that "it is not a reflection on the attainments or character of Mr. Jones that he should not have been nominated." Among other adverse opinions may be mentioned those of the Omaha *World Herald* (Ind.), the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), the Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Ind.), the Washington *Post* (Ind.), and the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.).

But the editors who believe that the country suffers a positive loss in failing to secure a man of Mr. Jones's experience and ability for the Federal Reserve Board are also numerous and outspoken, as, for instance, the Chicago *Tribune* (Prog.), when it says:

"The attack upon Mr. Jones was demagogic. If the people of the country realize that, the worst consequence will be avoided. If the intemperance of language and the confusion of thought displayed by the opposition Senators were approved and followed by the American public it would be damaging."

While it may have been "bad politics" for the President to have selected "a man so admirably fitted for a position on the bank board," observes the Houston *Chronicle* (Ind.), "it was mighty good business," and this journal thinks, in despite of the attitude of the Senate, that the President's "judgment will likely be sustained by the country at large," while the Washington *Star* (Ind.) says that "the Jones case . . . taken as a whole does not reflect particular credit upon those who have compassed the present result." On this point of Senatorial responsibility the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Fin.) expresses itself strongly to the effect that—

"The success of the new banking system will depend very largely upon the capacity, the character, and the single-mindedness of the members of the Federal Reserve Board. This is manifestly appreciated by the President, and we believe it is generally appreciated by the people of the country. It is to be hoped that the United States Senate will rise to its full appreciation."

JUST THE TYPE OF MAN FOR THE FEDERAL BANK COMMISSION; ONE WHO HAS NO AFFILIATIONS WITH TRUSTS OR FINANCIAL INTERESTS.

—Cesare in the New York *Sun*.

The following journals also see cause for regret in the withdrawal of Mr. Jones: the Baltimore *News* (Prog.), the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.), the Chicago *Herald* (Ind.), the Louisville *Herald* (Ind. Rep.), the Louisville *Post* (Ind.), the Newark *News* (Ind.), the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), and the New Haven *Journal-Courier*.

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NEW ALINEMENTS AT ARMAGEDDON

PRELIMINARY SKIRMISHES in the Progressive battles are now on in nearly every State, and the results are very likely to determine, according to press opinion, not only the future of the Progressive party, but the complexion of the next Congress, the Republican policy and leadership in 1916, and perhaps even the issue of that year's Presidential campaign. Interest naturally centers in New York, where Colonel Roosevelt has, in the opinion of most observers, made a strategic move in refusing to run for Governor of the State and in indorsing the candidacy of a Republican who will enter both Republican and Progressive primaries on an "anti-boss" platform. This, it is explained, is "fusion," not "amalgamation," but many observers appear to regard it as a step toward reunion and toward securing Mr. Roosevelt the Republican Presidential nomination two years hence. In other States, Progressives are going it alone, but most of the Progressive leaders do not share Republican and Democratic suspicions of the Colonel's motives and say that conditions in New York are different and the Rooseveltian move there is "good politics." In many States Republicans are heartened by a reaction which they say they discern against the Wilson Administration and a falling off in the Progressive enrolment, a combination which means to them a decided downward revision of the large Democratic majority in the House of Representatives. And, if the Progressives will support Republican candidates, or fail to give more than nominal support to their own nominees, the more sanguine Republicans would be willing to guarantee a Republican House.

A POLITICAL OLIVE-BRANCH.

Harvey D. Hinman, whose candidacy for Governor may bring about Republican and Progressive fusion in New York.

In New York and in Louisiana—where the "Bull Moose" movement is reported as making inroads in the Democratic party—there are peculiar local problems to unravel. Elsewhere, Republican editors predict the speedy dissolution of the third party, tho in many cases Progressive writers give reasons for optimism and impartial observers admit that the presence of Colonel Roosevelt on the stump this fall will mean a great deal in both enthusiasm and votes. In Massachusetts Charles Sumner Bird, who has twice polled a large vote for Governor, and once run ahead of his Republican competitors, has declined the Progressive nomination. According to the leading Republican daily of the State, the Boston *Transcript*, this "is the beginning of the end of the Progressive party in the State of all others east of the Mississippi where . . . the party reached its high-water mark of strength," and so say many editors, in New England and out of it. Yet the Progressive leaders do not seem to have lost heart, and we note a long letter in the Boston *Herald* (Ind.) showing the weakness of the Republican candidate, former Congressman McCall, and declaring that "the next Governor of Massachusetts will be either the present official, David Walsh (Dem.) or Joseph Walker," who is in the lead for the Progressive nomination.

Maine, says the New York *Times* (Ind.), in an editorial review of the situation, "is a State in which there is nothing whatever to the Progressive vote except pro-Roosevelt feeling; the indications are that without him the party vote in Maine will almost disappear," while his presence in the campaign "might hold it to near its former strength." Similarly in Pennsylvania, where Gifford Pinchot is the Progressive candidate for Boise Penrose's seat in the United States Senate, much is expected from the one or more speeches the Colonel is expected to make. Such talk of fusion as has been heard in Pennsylvania Progressive circles concerns itself with the Democrats rather than with the Republicans. Turning westward, we read in the *Times* editorial:

"The labor troubles in Colorado have deranged party lines, and the Progressives believe that with Roosevelt in the State they can turn this to their advantage; without him they can not. In Michigan the Progressive vote, which was 152,000 in 1912, is now estimated at 36,000. It will take a visit from Roosevelt to bring it anywhere near to its former strength. In Oregon the Progressives were able to get only 3,500 voters to the primaries, as against 75,000 Republicans and 25,000 Democrats. The personal enthusiasm for Roosevelt which brought out the great vote of 1912 is lacking now, but the leaders believe he could reawaken it. Nor is it merely a question of votes; it is also a question of organization."

The Progressive failure in North Dakota to muster enough votes in the primary to win a place on the official election ballot is a straw that pleases the Republican Philadelphia *Press* and Kansas City *Journal*, and *The Press* calls attention to a Progressive primary vote of but 3,000 in Minnesota, a Roosevelt State in 1912. A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* reports Progressive apathy in Kansas, and a representative of the Washington *Post* tells of similar conditions in many Western and Middle Western States, mentioning Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. In California, a Progressive stronghold two years ago, the "Bull Moose" primary enrolment is about half that of the Republicans. This is tidings of great joy to Republican papers like the San Francisco *Chronicle* and San Diego *Union*. But Progressives explain that many of these Republicans intend to vote for Governor Johnson (Prog.), who will try for another term. A writer in *Harper's Weekly* predicts both his election and that of Francis J. Heney, the Progressive nominee for the United States Senate. The Chicago *Post* (Prog.) is hopeful of the result in California and elsewhere. "The Beveridge tour through what used to be standpat land in Illinois has evoked," we are told, "a remarkable demonstration of vigorous Progressive sentiment." And the "great hopefulness and enthusiasm" shown at the Progressive convention in Colorado is no less pleasing. A West Virginia Republican leader is quoted in the St. Louis *Globe Democrat* (Rep.) as fearing that "the Bull Moosers are going to defeat us again in West Virginia," where they "are nominating a candidate for Congress in every district and a candidate for

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Congressman-at-large." Similar activity is reported from many other States.

But it is not merely the low registration figures, but also the talk of fusion, which persuades Republicans that the Progressives are returning to their old allegiance. So, too, thinks the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.)—"the indications have been numerous that the Progressive party was in a bad way this year, but the report that it is joining with other parties is the death-rattle." The Rochester *Post Express* (Rep.) sees "no national Progressive issue left, and it is as plain as an electric sign-board that the 1916 battle will be waged between those who are satisfied with President Wilson's policies and those who are not." And "those who are not," it is being loudly whispered, will be led

THE ROOSEVELT MOVIES.
—Carter in the New York *Evening Sun*.

by none other than Colonel Roosevelt. Mr. Ormsby McHarg thinks the combined vote of Progressives and Republicans will elect him, and Mr. William R. Hearst believes that a large number of progressive Democrats will fall in with the Roosevelt procession. But a no less eminent political authority, who is now Secretary of State, thinks that the progressive attitude taken by the Wilson Administration has ended Mr. Roosevelt's chances of being elected President by the combined radicals. And several papers, among them the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, feel certain that the Colonel can never attract a large enough following among conservative Republicans to carry an election.

But what light do recent events in New York throw on these problems? To recapitulate briefly the reports that have filled pages in the press: In June, Mr. Roosevelt let it be known that he would favor a movement of all "decent citizens," without regard to party lines, to defeat the bosses controlling the two party machines in the State, and to elect an honest, independent Governor. District Attorney Charles S. Whitman, the prosecutor of Becker and the New York "gunmen," was suggested as such a man; he arranged to enter the Republican primaries, and some of his friends tried to get Progressive support. But Mr. Roosevelt concluded that Mr. Whitman lacked sufficient courage in defying the bosses, and flatly repudiated him on the score that he was the Republican "machine" candidate. Whereupon the Progressives renewed their attempts to persuade the Colonel to take the gubernatorial nomination himself. Finally, Harvey D. Hinman, a progressively inclined up-State Republican who had been Governor Hughes's chief supporter in the State Senate, declared his intention of entering the Republican primaries, vigorously denouncing by name both Charles F. Murphy and William Barnes. Colonel Roosevelt then openly indorsed Mr. Hinman, most of the Progressive leaders followed, and Mr. Hinman agreed to accept a Progressive nomination if it should come to him. Mr. Hinman will be opposed by Mr. Whitman and Mr. Job Hedges in the Republican primaries, and perhaps by ex-Governor Sulzer and others in the Progressive primaries. He has won the opposition of the State "organization," and Mr. Barnes has added to the piquancy of the affair by suing Colonel Roosevelt for libel in declaring him a partner in a corrupt bipartizan alliance at Albany.

Opinions on the Hinman nomination vary. Mr. Barnes represents the feelings of many New York Republicans when he opposes Mr. Hinman's candidacy on the ground that "Mr. Roosevelt is endeavoring to reestablish himself as a Republican in order that he may enter the Republican primaries for the Presidential nomination of 1916." As there are Republicans who prefer Whitman, and Progressives who look askance at the nomination of a Republican, these facts persuade observers like the anti-Roosevelt New York *World* (Dem.) and Indianapolis *News* (Ind.) that the nomination of Hinman is poor politics, and that he is practically certain to be defeated by the Democratic candidate. On the other hand, the Hinman candidacy is well received by Progressives and Republicans who find it what the Troy *Times* (Rep.) calls "a rallying-point about which both parties can assemble without detraction from the principles of either and with the purpose to rescue New York State from the domination of Tammany Hall." The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) is convinced that at the Progressive primaries "Hinman will have the party solidly behind him." The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.) notes that "a notable number of Republican politicians heretofore allied with the Taft regulars and the Hughes wing of the party have come out for Mr. Hinman." The New York *Times* has investigated "up State," and finds a tendency on the part of Republican leaders to support Hinman.

Progressive leaders outside New York generally, says the Indianapolis *Star* (Prog.), "regard Colonel Roosevelt's indorsement of Hinman as a desirable nominee for Governor by New York Progressives as a sagacious move," and the Colonel's stand is heartily indorsed by such Progressive or progressively inclined dailies as the Chicago *Post*, *Herald*, and *News*, and Kansas City *Star*. The Baltimore *News* (Prog.) exults in Colonel Roosevelt's shrewdness, for he has presented this issue to the Republican party—"it can go to victory with Hinman or to defeat with Whitman." And the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) tells its readers that "there is not a Republican leader in the State who does not know that Colonel Roosevelt holds the fate of the party in the hollow of his hand."

But here, according to others, lies the very weakness of the Roosevelt move. His "flop" to Hinman, thinks the Jersey City *Journal* (Ind.), "has muddled things considerably in every State in which the Bull Moose has secured a foothold." All Progressives, says the Newark *News* (Ind.), "who believe that the differences between the Republican and the Progressive parties are fundamental must necessarily look upon Mr. Roosevelt's action as a long step in the direction, not of fusion with the Republicans, but of absorption into that party." That many Republicans so consider it is evidenced by editorials in papers with Republican leanings, including the Boston *Herald*, Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph*, Kansas City *Journal*, and Pueblo (Colo.) *Chieftain*. At any rate, concludes the New York *Evening Post*, "Roosevelt is going back into the Republican party—that is, if he can capture and dominate it."

But just as so many are predicting a return of Progressives to the Republican fold, they are going ahead with their plans to detach one of the Democratic States of the solid South. It is not unlikely, comments the Boston *Herald*, that in Louisiana "they will actually elect several third-party Congressmen in the coming November polling. If so, it will be the most significant triumph for the Roosevelt party since its organization."

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FRENCH JUSTICE

CAUSTIC EPITHETS about the "weird" trial and "travesty of justice" resulting in the acquittal of Madame Henriette Caillaux are cast at France's latest *cause célèbre* by certain of our editorial observers, who confess that the whole course of the trial offers an entertainment unexampled since the days of the Dreyfus affair. The traditional art of the Gaul in the theater and on the stump, they point out, is here shown at its highest. In place of a mere actress of note, however, we witness as "leading lady" a famous statesman's wife who kills Editor Calmette, of the Paris *Figaro*, because she fears he will publish letters that may damage her personal fame and her husband's political career. As "leading man" in this performance, called variously "melodrama" or "farce" by adverse critics, we have M. Caillaux, who transforms the court-room into a forum for the purpose of vaunting his service and loyalty to his country and of demolishing the reputation of the man murdered. "The Caillaux trial," says the Washington *Times* in ironic temper, "has given immense satisfaction. It is on the whole not so good as we had hoped for, but about the best we ever heard," and the writer adds that "all the distinguished principals have displayed remarkable skill in keeping away from the main issues and few have transgressed French etiquette and judicial procedure by bringing in facts not totally irrelevant." "On the other hand, there are not a few editors who, making allowance for the existing differences of racial temperament and legal codes between the French and ourselves, wonder whether we have not something to learn from their methods. And altho, in the be ief of the New York *World*, "probably no guiltier woman than Madame Caillaux ever escaped conviction," still it maintains that "before Americans are scandalized by this miscarriage of justice in the Assize Court at Paris, they may well pause and consider the force of the 'unwritten law' in this country and how rarely a woman is sent to her death in the United States for murdering a man who has publicly injured her." Yet, while the jury was influenced by sympathy for the woman, *The World* thinks that it was also moved by "prejudice against her victim," and it continues:

"The scoundrelly conduct of Calmette, who in his efforts to ruin a Minister of Finance had resorted to the publication of private letters to a woman, would alone suffice to explain the jury's decision in her favor after a week of highly emotional scenes. Outwardly it was Calmette's purpose by any means in his power to drive from public life a politician whom he accused of duplicity and corruption. Professing pure motives himself, it was shown at the trial of his murderess that Calmette was a journalist of venal character. He had not only acquired a huge fortune from questionable sources, but had trafficked with a foreign Government for the sale of his influence in return for large sums of money. As the head of one of the most respectable papers in Paris, he was proved to belong to the 'reptile' press."

"A revolver like that is a frightful thing. It goes off all by itself."
—Forain in the *Figaro*.

None of these facts, however, the same journal remarks, helped in any way to establish the innocence of Madame Caillaux, in which connection the Chicago *Daily News* tells us that "the woman in the dock" was "overshadowed and subordinated by the political storm" that swirled about her husband's head. "The radical Government now in power," *The Daily News* adds, was "pilloried" beside Madame Caillaux, and it mentions "insinuations of the Calmette lawyers that the Government itself" lent "its secret support to the defense."

From a purely spectacular viewpoint, the Spokane *Spokesman-Review* tells us, "a celebrated case" in France is "more than a battle between the law and an offender, between the prosecution and the defense." It is an event whose "interest to the public surpasses that of the first night at the opera," and this journal points to the fact that advance prices for a seat in the court-room rose from $200 to $400, to procure which "society and the underworld move heaven and earth." That the spectators were not disappointed we learn from cable dispatches which record the "drama" and the daily demeanor of its chief figure from her first firm appearance through her later decline under the strain of the proceedings to her final exit from the court-room, when "she covered her face with her hands as if to shield herself from the furious cry of 'Murderess!'" which exprest the crowd's opinion of the jury's verdict of acquittal. The "riotous tumult" of the moment is thus described by a Paris correspondent of the New York *Tribune:*

"I didn't know whether I was going to a tea or to the *Figaro* office."
—Forain in the *Figaro*.

"While the spectators clambered on desks and chairs, shouting 'Caillaux!' 'Labori!' 'Caillaux, assassin!' Mme. Caillaux tottered and fell on the neck of her counsel, Fernand Labori. Her hair was undone and fell over her shoulders; her hat dropt to the floor, Labori embraced his client, looking all the time as if he wished the whole business was over.

"The din was deafening. Several groups of barristers came to blows, and the Republican Guards, in an endeavor to separate them, joined in the mêlée. The spectacle of Labori and Chenu, the latter counsel for the Calmette family, embracing each other calmed the tumult for a moment; but it was redoubled when they left with Mme. Caillaux."

This, of course, is the climax of the piece led up to by a variety of incidents. Two of the trial judges are to fight a duel, we read, while Caillaux may engage with Lawyer Chenu and also with the dramatist, Henri Bernstein. The latter, called to testify to the virtues of the late M. Calmette, is scored by Caillaux for not having served his full time in the Army. Then Bernstein takes "possession" of the trial and proves "he is as clever an actor as a dramatist," according to the New York *Sun*, which for comparison asks us to "imagine, for instance, Mr. Augustus Thomas breaking into a murder trial to deny a charge that he voted for McKinley in 1896." One other literary "sensation" of the Caillaux case involves Paul Bourget, and is reported in press dispatches as follows:

"Maître Labori then thrilled the overcrowded court-room by reading a dialog from Bourget's novel, 'The Demon of the Midi,' in which the characters discuss and condemn the publication of the heroine's love letters. Coming immediately after Bourget's eulogy of Gaston Calmette, with which he had closed his testimony, the reading of the dialog by Maître Labori was regarded by observing lawyers as a master-stroke. Maître Labori's voice was musical and full of dramatic feeling. When he had concluded, Paul Bourget remarked, 'Literature is not life.' He agreed, however, that private letters ought not to be published, and said he did not believe Calmette had intended to publish the Caillaux letters."

"What has the attitude of characters in one of Paul Bourget's novels to do with the guilt or innocence of Madame Caillaux?" the Tacoma *Ledger* inquires in bewilderment, and the Salt Lake *Tribune* feels somewhat the same way when it notes that at the trial "the judge, the lawyers, the witnesses, and even the

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spectators, seemed to engage in a dialog like the characters on a stage." Unfavorable comment on French trial procedure as seen in the Caillaux case is exprest also by the St. Paul *Dispatch*, the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, the Detroit *Free Press*, the Washington *Times*, the Brooklyn *Eagle*, and others. But a more tolerant view is held by the New York *Sun*, which can not refrain nevertheless from giving a tabloid account of a trial day in these words:

"'Gentlemen,' cries M. Caillaux to the jury, 'I am a profoundly unhappy man. I had been a profoundly happy man since my second marriage.' Loud sobs from the present Mme. Caillaux. 'I return to that poor woman there' (gesture). Sobs. 'You know why I left you,' says the former Mme. Caillaux. Subdued applause. 'Monsieur Caillaux, you are disgracing yourself,' says the first wife. 'No, madame, I am not disgracing myself. Our characters were so opposed that a common life was impossible.' Every speech counted. Every cue is taken up. Dramatic dialog, monolog, invective, aside, development of character. M. Alfred Capus, who is in court, must think he is at a rehearsal. 'You know nothing about it,' the original Mme. Caillaux says to the judge, 'telling him his fact,' so to speak. Even Maître Labori weeps. He salutes the letters, likewise the sorrow of Mme. Gueydan. Everybody 'salutes' everybody. Mme. Gueydan, returning to her seat after her testimony, is hailed with bravas as at the opera."

The Sun nevertheless is emphatic in the assertion that it speaks "in no comic spirit or intention of disparagement," because it believes the facts can be brought out just as well under French law as under the more ponderous system of American or English law, and it adds that all dispute as to the superiority of one legal method over another is "an ancient and futile question." Yet *The Sun* is bound to admit that "it is impossible to regard the verdict in the Caillaux murder trial . . . as anything but a hideous miscarriage of justice," and it adds "that such a woman should be turned free by a jury is a disgrace to France." Considering only the methods of the trial, the Boston *Herald* rates "the smug English-speaking folk" who talk of the "theatricalness" of a French trial, and it claims that—

"All trials of importance are dramatic, theatrical. The plays within plays on the stage are as a rule less thrilling. The lawyer may smile at the pretense of realism; he may wonder why Charles Reade, called to the bar, blundered in the trial-scene in 'Griffith Gaunt'; yet if he should see certain murder trials in this country staged, or described in fiction, he would be the first to exclaim, 'Preposterous!' Each one in the court-room plays his part. The accused, or the defendant in a civil case, may be the leading actor, but his histrionic ability is often disputed, and as trials are conducted in this country with floods of testimony from alienists, endless legal arguments, attempts to conceal rather than to discover the truth, the jurymen in the befogging atmosphere can not always be judicious critics."

The New Orleans *States* notes that "the ways of a French court of justice are not the ways of our courts," yet it asks, "Who shall say they are worse ways?" This judgment of the matter would seem to be that also of the Baltimore *Evening Sun* and of the New York *Globe*, which says that:

"It is by no means certain that our way is the surer to get at the truth. To foreigners our practise seems very strange. Where the French and most of the Continental European courts allow the jury to hear and see everything and everybody concerned and make up their minds untrammeled as far as possible by restrictions that may tend to conceal what might tend to reveal, American, and to a less degree, English, courts set up conditions which render natural disclosures difficult. We smile when we read some of the wrangling colloquies between witnesses and the accused woman. They smile when they hear our lawyers' demand for a yes or no answer to any question they choose to put.

"In France our method would undoubtedly fail. In America the French method would start a riot. Yet in both countries just verdicts are obtained."

Along this line the Portland *Oregonian* advances even further when it says that as between our criminal procedure and that of France "the judgment can not but be favorable to French methods as more expeditious, better calculated to draw out all the facts and motives, and far more likely to result in a just decision."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

MR. PINDELL, will you kindly shove over a bit and let Mr. Jones sit down?—*Boston Transcript.*

MR. BRYAN tried to fix up the European muddle. And look what happened!—*New York American.*

No safe and sane artist could paint a picture of the Caillaux trial, but it offers a fine chance for the cubists.—*Boston Transcript.*

"GUNBOAT" Smith must have got his nickname from a Mexican gunboat.—*Columbia State.*

JUST as we had learned how to pronounce Aguacalientes and Carbajal, along comes a war full of names that we can't even parse.—*New York American.*

NATURALLY Mr. Bryan is in favor of woman suffrage. He has tried the men voters three times, and they were very unsatisfactory.—*Dallas News.*

JUDGING by the cases of Warburg and Jones, it might be wiser for Mr. Wilson not to nominate the successor to Judge Lurton till the Senate has first confirmed him.—*New York American.*

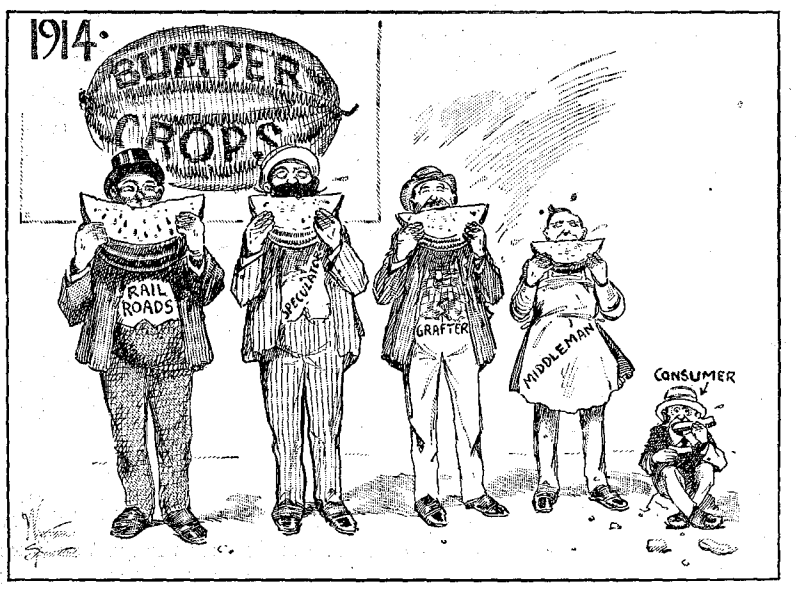
CHICAGO is to have a Suffrage Self-Denial Day, on which the faithful are expected to make some sacrifice for the good of the Cause. But the British system of sacrificing statesmen and works of art will continue to attract more attention.—*Atchison Globe.*

A SECTION of Louisiana seems willing to furnish the sugar for T. R.'s third cup of coffee.—*Columbia State.*

THERE doesn't seem to be a desire on the part of Albanians to see their country overrun with Wieds.—*Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.*

AMERICANS carry a total life insurance of $34,000,000,000. If a few of us died, how prosperous the country would be!—*Wall Street Journal.*

THE Colonel welcomes the Barnes libel suit, but how the publicity of the thing must annoy him!—*Brooklyn Eagle.*



THE BUMPERS . . . AND THE BUM.
—Spouse in *The United Mine Workers' Journal.*

THE aim of the Administration appears to be to reduce the job of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to a sinecure.—*New York American.*

THE most important of all of Mr. Bryan's peace treaties is the one that he has just concluded with the suffragists.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

AL JENNINGS isn't making much headway as a candidate for Governor of Oklahoma, but there is still a vacancy in the United States Supreme Court.—*New York American.*

IT is not wholly without significance that Mr. Bryan sends an arbitration treaty with Santo Domingo to the Senate just as marines are being concentrated to restore peace in Santo Domingo by force, if necessary.—*Chicago Herald.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

SERVIA'S DREAM OF EXPANSION

THE TRAGEDY OF SERAJEVO has not only acted like an earthquake whose shock has passed through Europe and the world, but, like an earthquake, it has laid bare things below the surface of which the world did not dream, and threatens to end in international catastrophe. It has not yet been shown that the death of Prince Francis Ferdinand is to be attributed definitely to any political party at Belgrade, but Servia's reply to Austria's ultimatum did not deny the possibility that Servian officers may have been involved in the intrigues against Austria. The deadlock that brought on the war lay in Servia's refusal to let Austrian officials have a hand in finding and punishing the guilty. And the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung*, in a long article, traces the tragedy to certain "revolutionary anarchists" who claimed to be patriots because they were striving to bring under the direct control of Belgrade the very outlying Slav provinces which Francis Ferdinand was laboring to unite under the crown of Austria-Hungary. Servia's culpability is thus indicated:

THE CAT CAME BACK.

DAME EUROPE—"What, again! And I've not cleared the pieces from the last mess yet!" —*Courier* (Liverpool).

"The bloody crime of Serajevo was only one link in the long train of assassination and horror by which the revolutionary propagandists in Belgrade were working to promote the official policy of Servia. As early as the coronation of King Peter the Servian Minister of Foreign Affairs published the following program of the movement: Servia was to form an alliance with Montenegro and to enter into some agreement with Bulgaria regarding Macedonia. Belgrade was to give support to the Servian-Croatian opposition party in Croatia. Servia was to be emancipated from the trammels of trade with Austria. A revolution was to be stirred up in Bosnia, and the Austrian authorities there were to be discredited; the Adriatic question was to be settled with Italy, and a traveling committee was to be formed for the carrying out of these projects, as it was impossible for Servia to act officially in the matter."

This writer goes on to say that the program was directed to the end of uniting all the Slav inhabitants of the South Slavic countries. It was approved by King Peter in 1906, and his Minister of the Interior, Stojan Protitsch, spoke of it as "a torpedo which Servia is now in the act of hurling for the purpose of blowing up the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and the whole Triple Alliance." This history of Servian intrigues, brought up to date, describes the methods by which the revolutionary propaganda was spread in the schools of the various Slavic populations:

"Since 1909, there has existed outside the governmental circles of Belgrade a band of revolutionary nationalists whose members were closely connected with the South Slavic youths of Austria-Hungary, so that in 1910 the nationalistic anarchistic propaganda reached a crisis and secret societies were formed in the grammar schools, the preparatory and other schools. The center of the movement, as hitherto, still remained in Belgrade. Measures were taken that the young men from the South Slavic countries of the monarchy in ever-increasing numbers should flock to Belgrade. These youths were received with open arms, and on the recommendation of certain politicians were permitted to domicile there as trustworthy. They were employed at a wage of from ten to fourteen dollars a month on light clerical work for the office of the Skupshtina, which only required of them from two to three hours' work daily. From these lads, on their return home, were recruited the agitators of the Greater Servia propaganda. Among them mingled degenerates who adopted the ideal of Servian expansion as the last anchor of deliverance for their almost shipwrecked lives. From people of this type sprang the man of violence, Savro Princip, the murderer of the heir to the crown, Grand Duke Francis Ferdinand. He was just such a beggar student. In the Belgrade free coffee-stands, where a meal for five cents goes with the coffee, some dozens of these fellows were lounging ready at any time to commit violence, indulging their morbid vanity in order to be fêted as national heroes."

The hatred of Servia for Austria-Hungary and the exultation felt over the fate of the Heir Apparent are reflected in the utterances of the Belgrade press. The *Pravada* is a liberal and progressive organ and remarks sarcastically:

"The public mourning for Archduke Francis Ferdinand made small excitement in Austria-Hungary. The only genuine tears shed for the Heir Apparent were those of his children. All others were crocodile tears."

The *Balkan* (Belgrade) had formerly among its chief contributors the noted anarchist Cicevarics, who contributes an article on the assassination, in which he remarks:

"It is not the Heir Apparent as an individual that ought to be mourned over, but only his worth to the country, which was practically nil."

In Germany the Servian threats and muttered complaints against Austria-Hungary were considered to be mere "sound and fury signifying nothing." The *Lokal Anzeiger* (Berlin), which is considered to echo the opinions of the military authorities and the court, said, in an article on "Europe's solidarity against the great Servian agitation," that "Austria-Hungary will take no steps against Servia," an idea which subsequent events have belied. A further quotation is interesting as showing how unexpected the Austrian thunderclap was to even this well-informed court organ:

"This self-restrained attitude of the Danube monarchy is more intelligible when we consider that no decided result of the inquiry into the responsibility for the Serajevo assassination has yet been arrived at. . . . But we believe that we are not mistaken when we declare that to men in other states where moral order reigns this attitude of the Danube monarchy is incontrovertibly correct."

In contrast with this was the statement by Mr. Clemenceau in his *L'Homme Libre* (Paris) that Europe was on the brink of war. He intimated that if Russia backed Servia, Germany would side with her ally, the Danubian empire. To quote his words, which are echoed by the *Petite République* and the *Humanité:*

"Never since 1870 has Europe been on the brink of a war of such magnitude. Austria's present attitude toward Servia can only be understood when we consider the weak compliance of

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Europe in permitting Francis Joseph to appropriate Bosnia-Herzegovina."

A prediction comes from Turkey that Austria will get the worst of it in a conflict with the Slavs. As Ali Kemal Bey writes in his paper, the *Peyam* (Constantinople):

"The Slavs are proudly ready to face death in any form in their effort to destroy the enemies of their race. See what a conflagration a mere spark can touch off! In Austria the Slavs are at swords' points with the ruling races. Will not the Slavs of the Balkans and Russia rush to their help? If war comes, it is Austria that will suffer, while the Slavs under other governments will profit by the fight; for Austria has more than twenty million Slavs in her population, and inevitably they will, early or late, side with their compatriots. One of the English journals said yesterday, 'Whoever in Eastern Europe lifts his head against Russia or the Slavs will in due time share the fate of the Austrian Crown Prince. So it would have been with Prince Alexander of Bulgaria if he had not abdicated. The Bulgarian leader Stambouloff was killed because he was an enemy of Russia. Had not Russia a finger in the assassination of King Alexander of Servia? Had not the taking off of Austria's Crown Prince the same cause?' This finding the end of the cord that forced these assassinations in Russia is correct, we know, but while the Crown Prince was politically opposed to Russia, he was friendly to the Slavs; and was not the Princess, so ruthlessly murdered, herself a Slav?

"National rivalries were in evidence in the last century in every part of Europe, but those principal nations, the Germans and Italians, for example, observed reasonable limits in their ambitions. The Slavs are of an earlier race, and have not been able to shake off the barbarities of their origin, bloodthirsty still even in their most sacred aspirations. Here is, in our opinion, Europe's most troublesome problem in the Balkans. The regions occupied by such people can not escape ebullitions of racial conflict attended by mad excesses. The established governments can not remain long at peace.

"It is the special bad luck of the Ottomans that they were mixed up with such people—in fact, almost buried among the Slavs. It is their good luck that they have now escaped."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

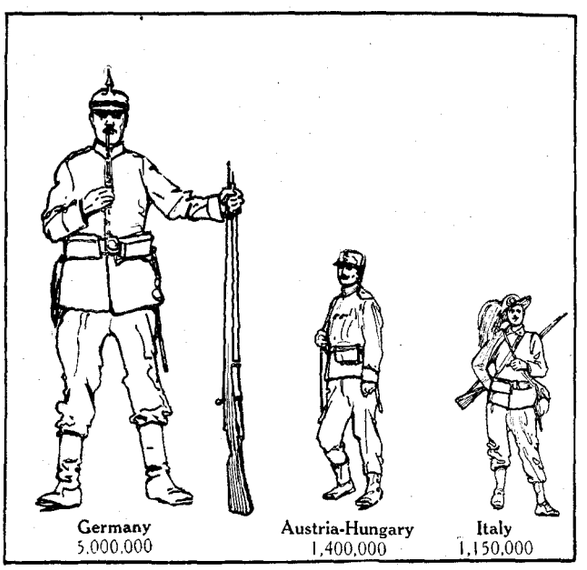
INCREASE OF RUSSIA'S ARMY

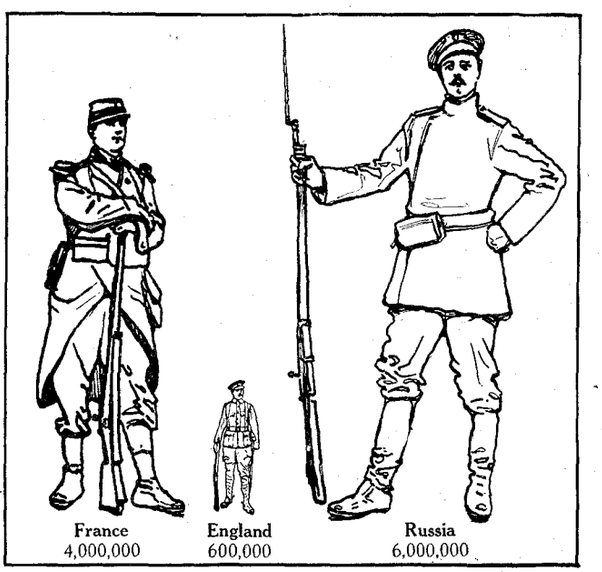
EVER SINCE the signing of the Treaty of Portsmouth, which closed the most disastrous chapter in the history of Imperial Russia, the Government of the Czar has been planning a large increase in its effective military force. During the last session of the Duma these plans took definite form. At a secret session the Russian Council of the Empire formed in conjunction with the popular assembly, a scheme which was immediately accepted by the Czar and the General Staff and was enacted into law. Naturally the French press have taken the greatest interest in these developments, which are indeed of the highest importance to France as the offensive and defensive ally of the great northern Empire, and of interest to all the world in the present crisis. We gather from the leading paper of Paris, the *Temps*, that the main features of the army improvement consist in a prolongation of the time of conscript service and a numerical increase both in the forces kept upon a war footing and the reserves who are scattered through the country on a peace footing. The writer in the *Temps* says:

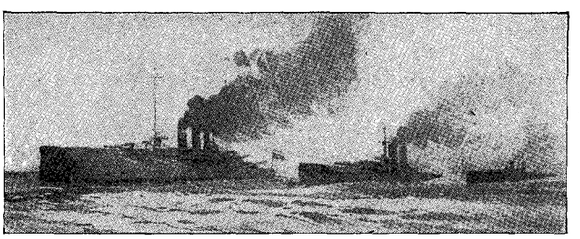
"It is apparent that Russia has vast facilities for the building up of an army, thanks to her almost boundless resources in the way of population. Rich as she is in her people of 180,000,000 souls, she has only to make a soldier out of every hundred of her subjects in order to create an army of 1,800,000 men. This is exactly the formula which she is now putting into practise and which will result in the marshaling of an armed force in exact proportion to the national birth-rate."

The writer proceeds to detail the measures by which the Russian Government will achieve its object. In the first place, Russia will be following France in her prolonged period of conscript service as well as by the increased number of recruits levied each year. To quote further:

"The ukase of March, 1906, modifying the military law of 1874, fixt the duration of conscript service to three years for



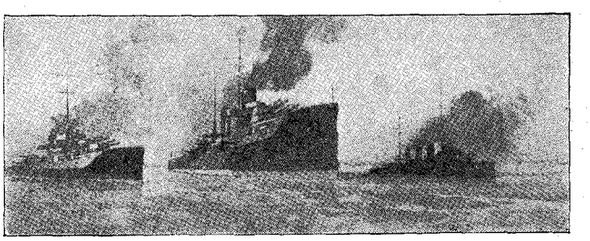




After diagrams in "Le Gaulois de Dimanche," Paris.

Germany, 296 Italy, 161. Aus.-Hy., 105.

NUMBER OF NAVAL UNITS.



France, 382. England, 484. Russia, 173.

NUMBER OF NAVAL UNITS.

NAVAL AND MILITARY WAR FORCES OF THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE AND TRIPLE ENTENTE COMPARED.

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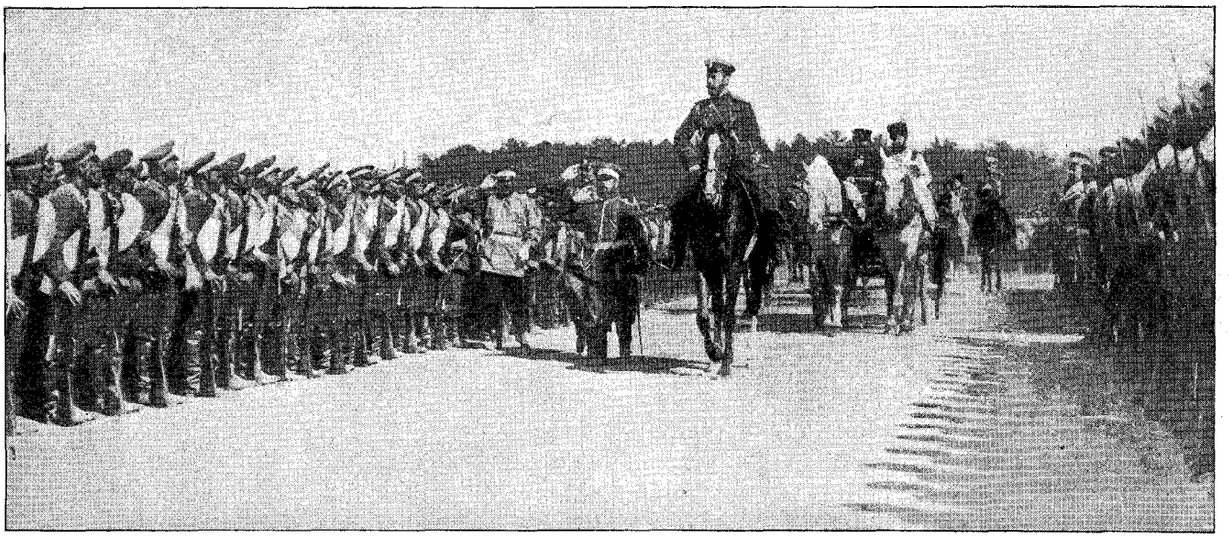

HE HAS MILLIONS LIKE THESE: THE CZAR OF RUSSIA REVIEWING HIS TROOPS.

the infantry and artillery and four years for the other arms of the service. The result of the new law is to increase the number of the troops enrolled for active service and to incorporate in the reserves an order of younger men. These younger men of the reserves, being largely increased in number, necessarily become, on an order of mobilization, sufficient for active service without having recourse to regiments of more advanced age. . . . The new rule, providing for the increase in the number of recruits required each year, produces effects of still wider import. From 1908 to 1913 the size of the Army scarcely ever varied from 1,300,000. It is not difficult to see how such a measure, together with the lengthening of the time of service, is of great importance in obtaining soldiers who are young men, facilitating the mobilization of an army and insuring the highest standard of military service."

How large will Russia's standing army be under the new law? The *Temps* figures it out as follows:

"The present number of effectives will be increased by 400,000, bringing the peace force up to 1,700,000 by the middle of the year 1918. We may calculate that their number will be about 2,300,000 men by the first months of 1919, if we include those of the fourth class, who are barracked under the colors during the winter season. These enormous resources will be used to strengthen the existing regiments and brigades of the standing army and to establish new military commands."

The article concludes with a hint to those politicians who, like the Socialists, have opposed the new French military law, which is calculated to achieve in France what the Duma's new law is achieving in Russia, and we read:

"Is it necessary to add that we are the first to be interested in this Russian new order of military affairs and that if we would aid her by our military preparations, we must maintain a firm adherence to the rule of three years' service which Russia has made the essential basis of the military efforts?"

But a more searching and critical view of Russia's military development is taken by a writer in the *Revue Bleue* (Paris), who signs himself Maurice Lair. He speaks as follows:

"This Muscovite bear is certainly developing in a terrible fashion! He takes on weight; he sharpens his claws. Of course the territory of the Empire from the Baltic to the Bering Straits is of unequal value. It does not present such a surface of fertile lands as lie at the disposal of other peoples. Its forest wealth is immense. Its mineral resources are for the most part unknown. The vast rivers which cut through its plains are destined to become the arteries of trade, and all these boundless sources of wealth are only just beginning to be utilized. The population increase at the rate of a million a year. . . . But there are many shadows in the picture. This enormous population of nearly 180,000,000 is composed of some twenty different races, who do not always live in perfect harmony. There are Great and Little Russians, Poles, Finns, Roumanians, Germans, Orientals of every tribe; they do not represent a homogeneous mass united for resistance. Nevertheless, they form a mine of men almost inexhaustible. . . . And the men vanquished at Mukden have learned the lesson of defeat, and now the Russian Army is on the way to complete regeneration."

Mr. Lair adds that the Russian rifles are inferior; that Russia's air-ship equipment is only rudimentary, that the extra corps that were projected have never materialized, and railroad communication with the frontier is deficient. He speaks of war with Germany as follows, after repeating the military details which we have quoted above from the Paris *Temps:*

"There are many disquieting signs in the relations between Germany and Russia. One of them is that Russia shows herself to be too touchy—Russia, the Eastern Empire whose recent defeat destroyed the equilibrium which has never been restored. Russia is now the object of international covetousness. . . . It would be too much to say that Russia desires a war with Germany and that she has been preparing for it. Predictions of war are rarely verified. War comes like a thief in the night. The two sovereigns concerned have too great a horror of blood to shed it wantonly. If the two peoples come to blows, it will be under the compulsion of inevitable necessity. Economic phenomena are the substructure of history. This means that history advances through the antagonism of peoples moved by the nature of their conflicting needs, and thus economic fatalities sometimes dominate the will of man as the blind divinities of antiquity were said to do."

Something bordering on contempt for the Russian Army is shown in a leader in the Berlin *Militär Wochenblatt*, which is a paper of a semiofficial character. It says:

"Just as the Austro-Hungarian Army is much underestimated by Europe, so the fighting power and worth of Russia's Army are overestimated. The Russian Army is numerically an extraordinarily strong one, as no one can dispute. Mere numbers in war are fortunately not decisive, as the wars of Frederick the Great teach that more important factors must be considered. Morale, good leadership, armament, and equipment are better than expanse of territory with a network of railroads.

"It may not be out of place to recall that Russia has in recent times never won a victory from an army which was its equal. In 1877, without the aid of Prince Charles of Roumania it would not have even defeated the Turks. When opposed to the modern Japanese Army Russia received a most serious defeat.

"There has been much talk in the press about the creation of five new Russian army corps. They do not exist. Without exaggeration it can be said that the German Army since 1870 has been working unceasingly with the greatest intensity and unremittingly to improve itself. All needful military preparations for war will be made with German method and thoroughness.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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CANADA'S REJECTION OF THE HINDU

PRECISELY OPPOSITE TREATMENT is handed out by the British and the French to their dark-skinned fellow subjects looking for work. While the Sikh tries in vain to enter British Columbia and has actually been forced, under the guns of a Canadian vessel of war, to weigh anchor and turn back to Asia, the Kabyles from Algeria, agricultural Berbers settled in the uplands, are invited to take up their residence anywhere in France, from the Mediterranean to the British Channel. Consequently the coal-fields of the North and the vineyards of the South are now employing several thousand African laborers. The French are handicapped in the development of their unexploited lands by the low birth-rate and high death-rate demonstrated by their annual statistics. There has recently been opened up in France a Black Country equal in extent to that of England. "The satisfaction given by African labor in France," says the London *Times*, "has drawn attention to the vast national reservoir of labor which France has at her disposal in her colonies."

A like "vast reservoir" to be found for Canada in modern Hindustan, thinks the Toronto *Courier*, and a fair field for their industry would be found in "the Middle Western provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, where they would make good husbandmen and would eventually be absorbed by the rest of the population." This idea the Vancouver *Sun*, whose readers are more nearly interested in immigration problems than those of the more densely populated East, dismisses as "an absurd suggestion." To quote from its editorial on this point:

"We should imagine that the people of the prairie provinces are entitled to be consulted in a matter of this kind before it could be seriously considered, and we are greatly mistaken if our fellow citizens east of the mountains are any more inclined than we in British Columbia are to have Hindu coolies established in their midst. Of course the idea that these Orientals could be assimilated in the Middle West any more than they can be in British Columbia is an idle one and not worth discussing. They can not be absorbed anywhere in Canada—at least not within a hundred years' time. Nor have we any assurance that they would make good farmers. In fact, there is every probability that they would be unable to adapt themselves to that occupation on the Canadian prairies, would fall behind the rest of the agricultural population, and would drift into the cities and towns, where their trading instincts and their low standards of living would result in demoralization of the labor market and the business of the small shopkeeper. Nor would the fact that the presence of this coolie population, in that part of Canada, would constitute a source of cheap labor for the railway enterprises of Mackenzie and Mann, compensate the public for the peril to which they were thus subjected."

The Eastern papers as a general rule express their anxiety about the Hindu situation. Thus we read in *The Herald and Morning Star* (Montreal):

"It is singularly unfortunate that the first engagement of the Canadian Navy should have to be directed against fellow British subjects on a vessel owned by Britain's only ally in all the world. The difficulties of the Hindu situation on the Pacific coast are fully appreciated, and the law must be upheld, whatever the consequences. Yet we can not feel that the problem has altogether been well handled, and there are many thousands in Canada who deeply sympathize with their fellow subjects from India. . . . . .

"These men, some of whom are retired service men, now find themselves absolutely forbidden, under any conditions, to set foot on one part of that Empire they have helped to preserve. They behold in the same country pagans from alien China admitted if they are prepared to pay the head money; nomads from southern Europe doing municipal labor in Canadian cities and working on Canadian railway construction; the debased Siwash Indians working in Canadian fisheries and Canadian factories; the lowest type of negro from the plantations of the Southern States admitted without question. They know all this, yet they, a proud race, of approved bravery and ancient and honorable lineage, are barred, under any and all conditions. . . . . .

"We should deal very gently with our Hindu friends. The resources of diplomacy should have been exhausted long before the present crisis. The first shot fired to-day will echo in the uttermost parts of Continental Asia, and will ring through Japan, and the troubles in Ireland may seem as a mere picnic in contrast."

The matter can only be settled, thinks the Toronto *Daily Star*, by "a conference of representative Canadians and representative Hindus," which "would very likely result in an amicable and satisfactory agreement." The next Imperial conference would be the best assembly for the discussion of the question, says the Winnipeg *Tribune*, which concludes:

"Canada might do a real service to the Empire by proposing some workable policy in regard to Hindu immigration. The question is one simply of numbers. We could not afford to allow Hindus to enter Canada in hundreds of thousands, and we do not believe that Hindus have any desire to migrate in such a way. They appear to be anxious to assert the right of freedom of movement within the Empire. The assertion of that right is quite compatible with restriction. We ought to make it plain that our restrictive measures are not offensive to the East Indian, but for our own protection. If this question is taken up at the next Imperial conference, Canada may uphold her own interests, and at the same time do a real service to the Empire."

The French *Patrie* (Montreal) regards the course taken by the Hindus as "a mere bluff" and speaks of the would-be immigrants as imitators of the English suffragettes. "They tried a hunger-strike, but if they fasted by day they feasted by night," and "when they saw a ship of war, even so insignificant as the *Rainbow*, approaching, they evidently concluded that their bluff game was up." "If other cargoes of Hindus are hereafter coming in, in spite of British Columbia, the Canadian authorities, knowing what kind of people they have to deal with, will not indulge in temporizing, but tell them plainly that they can not get in." "It is high time," declares the Ottawa *Evening Citizen*, "that some one in authority realized the gravity of the Hindu problem in British Columbia. . . . To use the little British Canadian cruiser *Rainbow* against British Indian subjects would seem to be the height of inconsistent Imperialism."

That the question of Hindu immigration is not yet settled for Canada is proved by the report that a second ship-load of 500 Hindus is heading for British Columbia and that Commander Hose, of the *Rainbow*, has been ordered to search for and "arrest the ship."

Some more serious incidents of recent occurrence seem to point to the fact that the Hindus are actually bent on an armed resistance to Canadian expulsion and are secretly plotting against British Indian as well as the Canadian authorities. We read in the Vancouver *Sun* the following details of this smoldering Hindu sedition:

"Surdah Singh has been arrested at Huntingdon by Canadian officials after he had been escorted across the international boundary-line by United States immigration officers, according to word received in this city. The charge preferred against Surdah Singh is that of carrying concealed weapons, a number of revolvers having been found on his person.

"Surdah Singh's arrest followed after an effort had been made by the East Indian to buy firearms in wholesale lots in Sumas, Washington. The United States police are now assisting the Canadian authorities in the attempt to round up five other Hindus who, it is claimed, are trying to purchase large quantities of firearms in the small border towns of Washington State.

"It is believed that the attempt to purchase, in wholesale lots, firearms and ammunition by the local Hindus is part of a well-arranged plan to ship firearms and ammunition to India, where an attempt would be made to smuggle them into the country to assist in the declared intention of some of the Hindu leaders to carry on the work of sedition and revolt against British rule, following the action of the Canadian immigration department in refusing the *Komagata Maru*'s ship-load of East Indians to land on Canadian soil."

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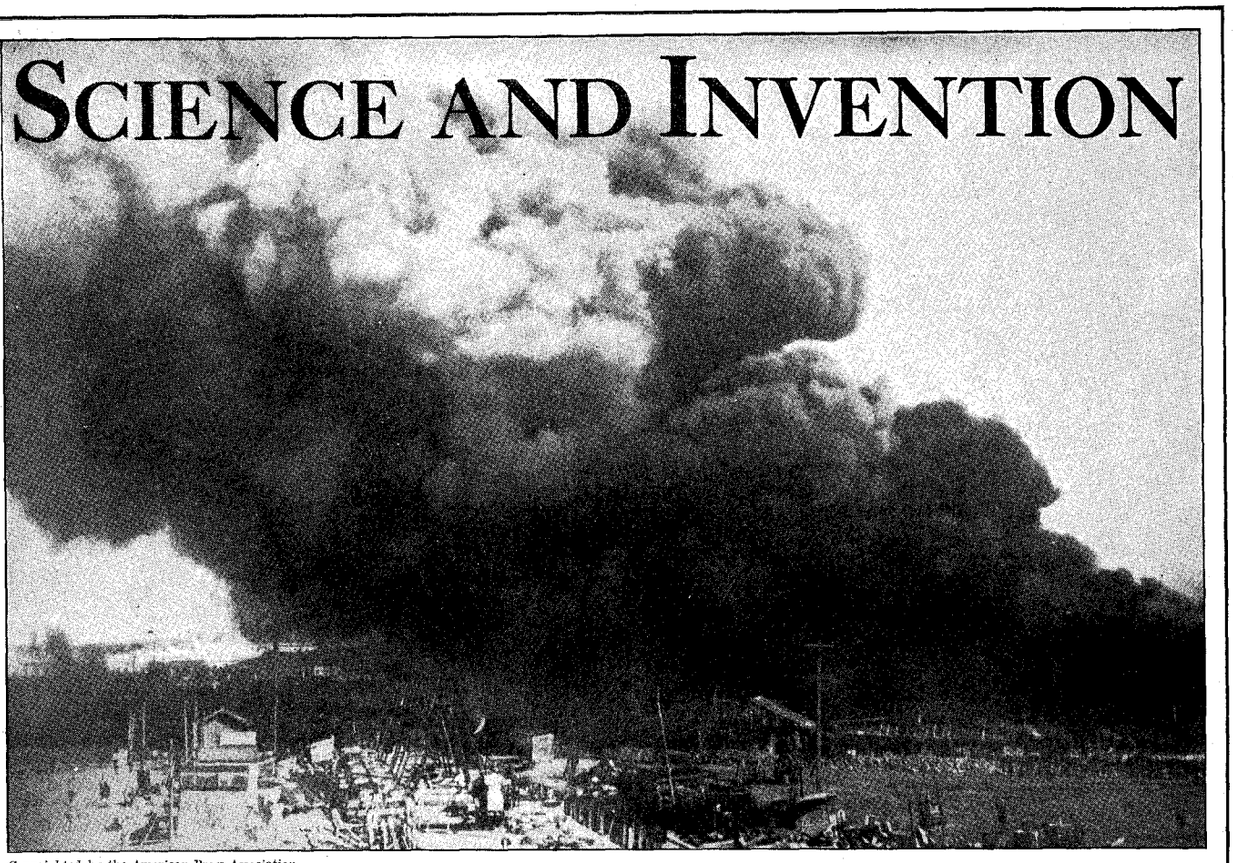
SCIENCE AND INVENTION



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BURNING INFECTED BUILDINGS IN HAVANA TO HALT BUBONIC PLAGUE.

THE MENACE OF PLAGUE

IS THERE REALLY DANGER that the bubonic plague, now smoldering in various places on the American continent, may burst out into the flame of active pestilence? American medical journals have not hid the facts, but none of them has sounded a clear note of warning. This comes from over the water. In its issue for July 11, *The Lancet* (London) sets forth what it conceives to be the facts of the case in brief and succinct fashion, and altho perhaps they justify no present alarm, none of us can afford to pass them by or to minimize them. *The Lancet* heads its article, "Plague Clouds in the West," and it says:

"At the present time plague clouds are appearing on the horizon and threatening to approach the United States. Altho some of these clouds may as yet seem small and at a considerable distance away, they can not be altogether disregarded. We have already on many occasions called attention in these columns to the danger arising from the protracted and extensive epizootic of plague among the hordes of ground-squirrels which inhabit a large part of the State of California. American as well as other epidemiologists have long recognized the risks of a human epidemic originating at any time, by extension of infection from ground-squirrels to local rats, which often share the same burrows, and from rats through the agency of fleas to man.

"From time to time sporadic human cases of plague are reported in the affected districts of California, and these instances are invariably associated with infected ground-squirrels; the last reported case of the kind occurred this year in May, and was fully confirmed by bacteriological examination. To the north of California, and separated from it by Oregon, is the State of Washington, abutting on the Pacific. On the coast of this State is the rising port of Seattle, on Puget Sound, not very far from the Canadian frontier, having important connections with the interior by means of the Northern Pacific and other railways, and having also a considerable coasting as well as transpacific trade.

"At the end of last year plague-infected rats were discovered along the water-front of this city, and notwithstanding the strenuous local efforts to suppress the epizootic, other infected rodents have been found since then, week by week, up to the present time. Only one suspected fatal case in man has so far occurred, but so long as the rat population of Seattle remains infected, so long will there be danger of the disease extending to man. A few days ago information reached us that on June 28 two persons in New Orleans had been attacked by plague; since then three more attacks have occurred with two deaths. Whether the first two cases were imported or were due to existing infection smoldering unrecognized in that city it is not possible as yet to say. Unless the sanitary condition of New Orleans has been greatly improved since 1912, it is hardly in a satisfactory state to resist the invasion of plague. The disease has also been occurring, in a dropping fire of cases, in the West Indian island of Cuba, which is under the protection of the United States, and with which it carries on a considerable commerce. . . . . .

"It is possible that the two first cases in New Orleans may have been associated with the plague infection now existing in Cuba, as there is much trade between these ports. Lastly, it may be mentioned, in view of the increasing connections now being established between the United States and the Isthmus of Panama, that plague, said to be of the pneumonic type, has been for some time and is still manifesting itself in Colombia, of which State the Panama Canal zone at one time formed part before its transfer to the United States. The correctness of the diagnosis of plague in the Colombia cases has been denied, but it has to be remembered that many of the South American Republics make a practise of denying pointblank the existence of plague and yellow fever within their borders in order to escape the inconveniences of quarantine."

In the face of these facts it can scarcely be disputed, *The Lancet* thinks, that plague clouds threaten the United States, and it calls attention to articles published in *Public Health Reports*, the official organ of the U. S. Public Health Service, in one of which the danger arising from the infected ground-squirrels in California and the plague-stricken rats of Seattle is freely admitted, as also the advisability of giving exact information concerning the disease as far as practicable to all persons who

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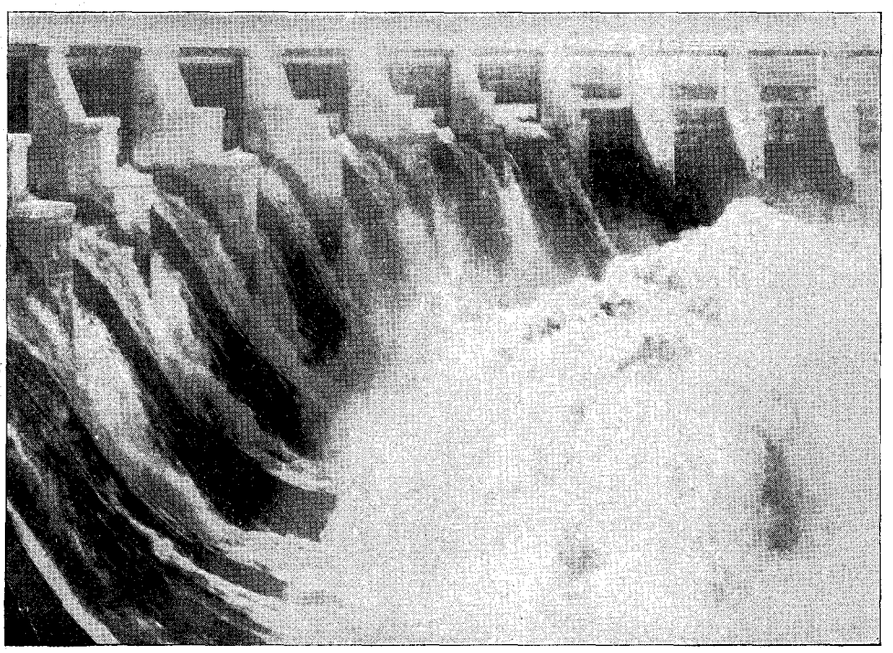
may at very short notice be called upon to take their part in a comprehensive antiplague campaign. The writer goes on:

"Another of the articles in *Public Health Reports* deals with some of the difficulties met with in the diagnosis of plague, mention being specially made of cases in which plague has been mistaken for filariasis; and an instance is quoted where a patient really suffering from filarial lymphangitis was thought to have genuine bubonic plague. The attention of practitioners in regions such as the West Indies, where filariasis occurs, was specially called to these cases. The Public Health Service of the United States has in its ranks a large number of highly trained and competent medical officers, many of whom possess special experience of plague gained in various parts of the world. The services of these experts would at once be available in the event of the disease showing any tendency to extend beyond its present limits.

"Against this, however, is the assertion, made by those who apparently know, that some of the towns and districts likely to be invaded, if the infection spreads, are hardly in a satisfactory sanitary condition such as would enable them to repel successfully the insidious onset of plague. Perhaps the present season of the year is not altogether favorable for the immediate spread of plague in North America, but there is always the risk that the infection may gain a footing in one or more places where, under favoring conditions, later on it may break out with renewed virulence and spread to more populous districts in the interior."



PART OF GATUN'S "ARTIFICIAL NIAGARA."

When all the gates of the spillway are open, we are told, Niagara is outdone.

AMATEUR CIVIC ENGINEERS—The absurdities resulting from bridge competitions, when they are conducted by the average city council, come to light, says *Engineering News* (New York), every time a competition is held. It goes on to say:

"The latest which has been brought to our notice is in a small city in the South. There were five entrants in the competition, which was for a concrete bridge to cost about $75,000, but the council narrowed them down to two because the other three designs were ribbed arches, and, according to the council, public sentiment was against holes in a bridge! This council was made up as follows: One locomotive engineer, one street-car conductor, one drummer, one dentist, one insurance man, one ice-cream manufacturer, one grocer, one dry-goods man, and one lumber dealer. Obviously, they were quite competent to decide upon a bridge design. With unexpected modesty, however, they have called in, 'to decide upon the respective strength of the two designs,' a building inspector from an adjacent large city. It is not strange that such results as this are common when laymen legislators or administrators meddle with engineering matters."

AN ARTIFICIAL NIAGARA AT GATUN

ENGINEERS HAVE SPOILED many waterfalls, but those who have built the Panama Canal have endowed the world with a new one, discharging a greater volume of water than passes over Niagara, and wonderfully beautiful as a spectacle. This fall is the one that flows over the spillway of the great Gatun dam. Vaughan Cornish, an English engineer, who contributes an article entitled "Scenes on the Panama Canal" to *The English Review* (London, July), writes of it in the most enthusiastic terms. The Gatun spillway is of course but an incident in the construction of the mighty waterway that unites the eastern and western oceans; yet it is worth going far to see, Mr. Cornish tells us. He writes:

"The rainfall and the rivers have flooded the low valleys within the calculated time, the great dam has held the waters up, and the ground on which it was built has not allowed them to escape by percolation. Thus the engineers can afford to 'waste' water through the spillway gates. The spillway consists of a curved concrete wall covering a gap in the center of the great dam to a height of sixty-nine feet above sea-level, surmounted by concrete piers between which are fourteen flood-gates, great steel shutters which can be raised or lowered by electric power.

"One morning in February, seven of the fourteen gates were raised for a few hours. When I arrived on the spot these gates were already open and the waters of the lake, pouring through them in converging torrents, met in conflict on the northern side. The water is further broken by short pillars called baffle-piers and is flung up in a huge seething dome. This heaves up and down as if panting in the struggle. A cataract of water flows out from the foot of the dome and races seaward down the smooth concrete channel to the sea. Great standing waves diverge in diagonal ridges from the side walls of the channel, and against the piers of the railway bridge below the water rises up in crests shaped like the bow-wave of a torpedo-boat and some fifteen feet in height. In the spillway-fall and spillway-rapid we have an artificial reproduction of the horseshoe falls of Niagara and of the whirlpool rapids, but with the latter brought close to the foot of the falls, instead of being separated by a long, deep pool of quiet water. When all the gates of the spillway are opened, the discharge is, indeed, greater than that of the Falls of Niagara.

"I was present during the closing of some of the gates. In response to the movement of an electric switch at a distant station the great steel shutters slowly and quietly sank into the flowing water, shutting off one after another of the seven convergent waterfalls. The accompanying changes in the waves of the spillway torrent were very remarkable. The quantity of water being reduced, the depth of the torrent was correspondingly diminished, and when not more than one or two feet, a great traveling wave with a foaming front and resembling the bore of the river Severn was discharged down channel at each partial subsidence of the seething dome of water which is formed where the cataracts converge.

"Engineers have spoiled many waterfalls, but at Gatun they have presented the world with a new waterfall which it is worth going far to see."

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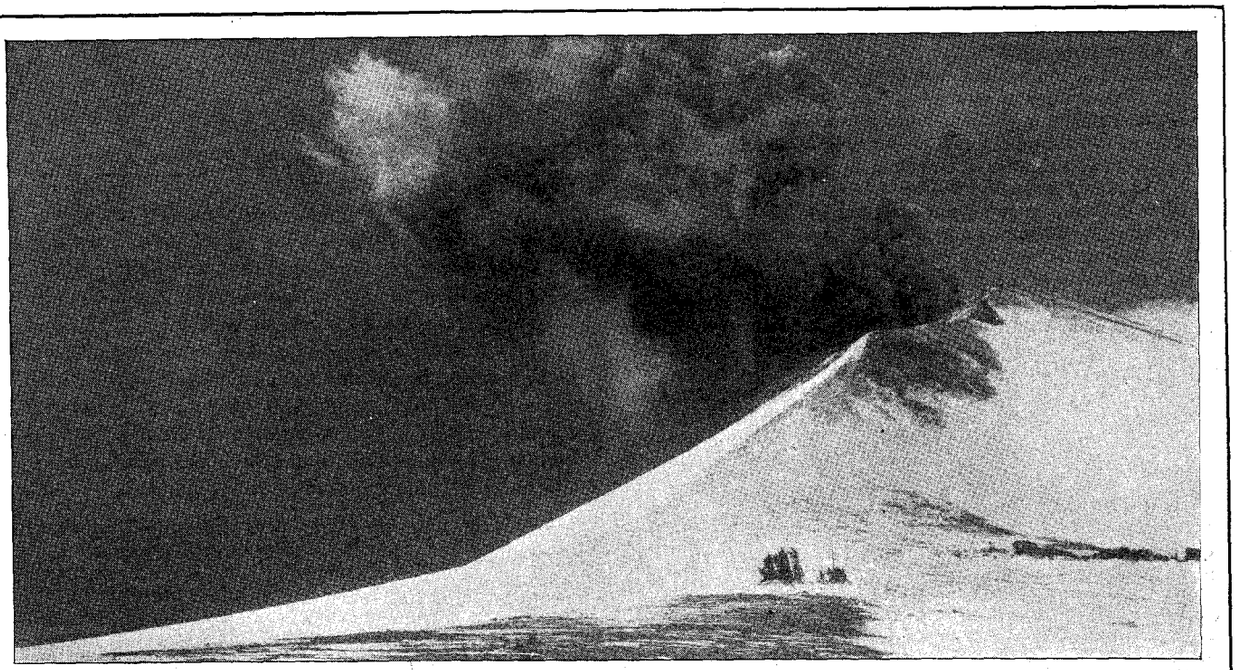

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CALIFORNIA'S VOLCANO: ERUPTION OF JUNE 9.

A series of photographs, showing successive stages of eruption, appeared in our issue of July 18

A VOLCANO OF OUR OWN

WHAT is apparently the first scientific account of the activities of Lassen Peak, the new California volcano, is contributed to *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (New York, July 18), by W. H. Wright, a San Francisco mining engineer who visited the mountain during the recent disturbances, and not only observed but photographed some of the most interesting features at considerable personal risk. Mr. Wright's party went by rail to Keddie and thence twenty-six miles by automobile to Big Meadows, where saddle horses were secured. A ride of thirty-five miles brought them to Drake's Springs, only seven miles from the summit of the peak. Says Mr. Wright:

"About fifteen miles from the mountain, in a direct line, the first sign of volcanic dust was seen. A slight film covered the ground. This seemed to lie in a narrow belt, as we soon passed through it when our course was changed. At various times during the ride glimpses of the mountain were caught, and a column of steam was always seen rising high above the summit. At Lee's ranch, in Warner Valley, ten miles from the peak, we witnessed the second eruption of the day. This happened at 7 P.M., and was an impressive spectacle. . . . A column of smoke and steam rose to a height of at least 1,500 feet above the mountain-top. In appearance it much resembled the dirty white exhaust of a coal-burning locomotive. . . . . .

"That evening, after reaching Drake's Springs, it was decided that the next day could be well spent in recuperating and visiting the wonderful hot springs that occur at many points in this little valley. The next morning, Monday, June 15, the party visited Tartarus Lake. This is a pool occupying a craterlike depression, completely surrounded by boiling springs and mud-pots. The steam from these has a decided odor of hydrogen sulfid. The area of this pool is approximately an acre. One large spring at the south end is almost a true geyser in its intense bubbling and spouting of steam. Two and one-half miles southeast of this lake is Geyser, a large boiling spring, which formerly spouted to a considerable height, but is now quite feeble in its action.

"Two miles northwest of Tartarus Lake, and in the direction of Lassen Peak, is situated the Devil's Kitchen. This consists of a large number of solfataras and hot springs that are on both sides of a ravine, through which runs a good-sized mountain stream. Some of the springs actually bubble up through the water of the creek. The action of these springs varies from the sluggish mud-pots to the violently boiling springs that are, in fact, small geysers. . . . . .

"Tuesday morning, June 16, guided by Harry Kaul, the party left Drake's Springs for the summit of Lassen Peak. Kaul had made two trips to the top of the peak since the first eruption on May 30. The trail leads through a magnificent growth of timber. Above 6,000 feet altitude the traveling was done over hard snow, which as we neared the top became very deep. It easily supported the horses and made the ascent much easier than at other seasons. Even close to the peak only a slight amount of dust covered the snow."

The ridge at the top was gained at 12:30, and the party had its first view of the crater, afterward descending the slope into the cup-shaped depression that marks the site of the ancient crater. The new crater was seen to have broken out on the northwest side of this, seemingly formed by steam escaping under high pressure from a fissure. We read on:

"The steam forced its way through the fissure and formed a narrow crater, the sides of which had begun to cave, rapidly widening it. The pictures were taken at great risk. Aside from the danger of an outbreak of the crater, the danger from the caving sides was great. In order to get good views of the pit, it was necessary to go close to the edge. Huge cracks extended back 25 and 30 feet. Every few minutes great masses would fall from the sides. A short time after one of the pictures was obtained, the place from which it was taken suddenly fell into the hole, sending up a cloud of dust and making a spectacular display, which, unfortunately, was over too soon to be photographed, as the party was busily engaged in eating lunch. The volume of escaping steam varies from moment to moment. . . . In appearance and odor the steam resembles that escaping from the boiling springs previously mentioned; in fact, it was impossible to detect any difference. That the vapor is steam is evidenced by the fact that it condenses and disappears after rising into the air for a short distance. The hole is about 100 feet in width and 500 feet in length, and large quantities of huge rocks were thrown out. One . . . of them must have weighed at least two tons. The deep snow, on the north slope of the south side of the old crater, which was covered with dust, sand, and rocks, contained several hundred holes which had been caused by falling rocks. These must have been hot, as they were deep in the snow, which is as hard as ice; also, the sides of the holes are perfectly smooth, and there are many large stones lying on top of the snow beside these holes. Of course, it is possible that the unburied ones did not fall from as great a height as those

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that are buried. A stone lying 1,000 feet from the crater measured 30 x 54 inches. As it was deeply buried, the thickness could not be measured.

"Small heaps of crumbled rock lying on the snow showed that some of the stones crumbled upon being suddenly cooled by it. The lookout station of the Forest Service, situated on the highest pinnacle of the mountain and about a thousand feet from the crater, resembled a large salt-shaker, the roof having been perforated in many places by falling rock. The largest hole was 12 inches in diameter and clean-cut. At the edge of the crater, débris from the different explosions lay on the snow to a depth of three or four feet. This gradually diminished to a depth of 6 inches at the top of the ridge surrounding the cup of the crater. The deposit has been classified as descending from a great height. Upon the snow were stones of various sizes. Next is a deposit of coarse sand, upon which is a layer of very fine dust that closely resembles Portland cement. There were no cinders or lava. The only indications of heat were the hot stones and steam. The mountain is composed of dacite, which has the appearance of gray granite. If one could collect the débris from a blast in this rock, he would have exactly the same material that has been cast up by the present eruptions.

"The edges of the fissure are covered with a yellow deposit that appears to be sulfur. This could not be verified, as it was impossible to reach the fissure. The presence of sulfur is not unexpected, as deposits of sulfur are found at many of the hot springs. An odor of sulfur was noticed in the dust, but it was so faint that it could not be determined whether it was the hydrid or dioxid.

"The evidences on the ground bear out the belief that the material thrown out by the outbursts consisted of débris from the walls of the ancient crater broken and forced from the fissure by steam under great pressure. Much of this material fell directly back into the new crater or caved from the side, closing the vent and making other explosions necessary to clear the outlet. Lassen Peak is 10,437 feet high and is the southern terminus of the Cascade range. Like many other mountains in this range, it is an extinct crater."

TO GROW WHEAT IN ARID LANDS

A NEW METHOD of raising wheat in arid countries has recently been made public by two Italian agriculturists, Messrs. C. and F. la Marca. The essential feature of the method consists in inducing the plant to form a number of layers or "stages" of roots. It is thus described in *L'Illustration* (Paris, April 18):

"The process comprises two operations. The first of these is the superficial sowing. After the earth is made ready, having its furrows about fifteen inches apart, separated by ridges of earth, the seed-grain is planted in the furrows at a depth of an inch and a quarter. In these conditions germination is rapid, with the formation of primary roots in October. The second operation takes place at the end of November, and consists in heaping half the earth of the ridges against the lines of grain to right and to left as soon as the young plants have three or four leaves. This enearthment buries the 'collar' of the plant deeper without injury and induces autumn suckering and the sending forth of a new set of roots, adventitious roots, sprouting above the collar. Consequently the stalks are multiplied. Then at the end of December a new enearthment is made by heaping the rest of the earth in the ridges against the lines of grain.

"The plants are now well suckered with the collar buried three or four inches below the new level of the soil, which is now flat, the earth of the ridges having filled up the furrows. There is then a new sprouting (the second) of adventitious roots; the stalks develop and each one becomes a main stalk. Hence both the number of main stalks and the supply of roots have been multiplied.

"In February-March it is weeded to maintain the reserve of water in the superficial layer, according to the principles of dry-farming, and in April, shortly before the coming of the grain, it is earthed up, both to conserve the water in the soil and to protect it against the sun's rays. The La Marcas insist on the importance of the fifteen-inch distance between the furrows; the result is incomparably better. By following their mode of procedure a yield of over 45 bushels an acre was obtained with a profit of 351 francs ($70), in spite of the loss due to rust, hail, etc. These figures are of importance and ought to encourage the practise of this mode of wheat culture in arid regions."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ARE LIFE-BOATS LIFE-SAVERS?

AT THE TIME of the *Titanic* disaster, when it was realized that all on board could have been saved if the liner had carried more boats, a cry went up for compulsory legislation on the subject. So the ships now sail with their decks covered with boats—enough to float every passenger. But on May 29 a steamer so equipped met destruction in such a way that her boats could not be used, and the loss of life was again fearful. *The Scientific American* (New York), which has deprecated the life-boat agitation all along, and has favored making every ship "one big life-boat"—a plan that has been laughed to scorn by some authorities—points to several recent disasters as bearing out its contention. In an editorial headed "'Boats for All' a Failure," it says:

"Gradually, but very surely, it is coming to be realized that the only way to safeguard the lives of passengers at sea is so to build the ship which carries them that it shall act, in case of necessity, as its own life-boat—in other words, to make the construction such that no accident could send it to the bottom with the suddenness which marked the sinking of the *Empress of Ireland*.

"The principle of safeguarding the passengers by providing boats for all is faulty, for the reason that it assumes that certain conditions of wind, weather, and time, all of which must be present if the boats are to be launched, will exist when the emergency calls for their immediate use. In the case of the *Titanic*, these conditions fortunately happened to exist. There was no wind, the sea was calm, and the two hours and twenty minutes from the collision to the sinking of the ship provided sufficient time to utilize practically all the boats that the ship carried. In the case of the *Empress of Ireland*, however, altho there was no wind and the sea was calm, and altho there were more than sufficient boats to carry every one on board, the ship listed so heavily, and went under so quickly, that only a very few of the boats were got into the water."

The writer notes that *The Engineer* (London), a high authority in maritime matters, has come over to this point of view. In its issue of June 5, in discussing the recent disaster, it said:

"One can not help reflecting that here again, as in the case of the *Volturno*, the principle of 'boats for all' has signally failed. The *Empress* could have carried every soul on board in her boats, but she had no chance to use them. . . . The *Empress of Ireland* was built by Fairfields, in 1906, on lines that were considered the best before the loss of the *Titanic*. She had an extensive double bottom, and was well divided, but she had no inner skin. Whether an inner skin would have saved her, under the circumstances of the collision, is a question which the evidence of the divers may help to answer. . . . But there seems to have been no question of cutting her in two. The effect, from the meager evidence we have, seems rather to indicate that the plates were ripped off by the bow of the *Storstad*, as we rip the lid off a box with a screw-driver. If the divers can substantiate this view, a very strong case for the double inner skin will be presented. For it is probable that while many ribs would, of necessity, have been badly distorted, yet the inner hull might have held, at least for a time."

The writer of the *Scientific American* editorial goes on to say:

"We attach the more importance to this admission on the part of our contemporary, for the reason that its attitude at the time of the *Titanic* disaster was rather unfavorable than otherwise to inner-skin construction. The only valid objection against the inner skin, particularly if it consists of the inner walls of coal bunkers, is that the inflow of water is confined to one side of the vessel, and that heavy heeling, which might become disastrous, would be occasioned. The answer to this is that, if provision were made for flooding the corresponding compartments on the opposite side of the ship, it would be possible to maintain her equilibrium by quickly admitting sufficient water for the purpose. Battle-ships are built on this principle, and there is no constructional difficulty which would prevent its being applied effectively to large passenger-carrying ships.

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"There is yet ample time for the consideration of amendments to the convention drawn up in London, last winter, by the International Conference on Safety at Sea. The insertion of a clause, rendering the use of some form of inner skin on the large passenger-carrying ships, not, as it is at present, optional, but strictly obligatory, would round out and complete the otherwise excellent work of that congress.

"As these words are being written, there comes the startling information that, for the third time in less than a month, a transatlantic liner has been run into by another ship. A little over two weeks after the loss of the *Empress of Ireland*, the *New York* was rammed by the *Pretoria;* and a few days later, the *Kaiser Wilhelm II.*, while crossing the English Channel, was struck squarely amidships by another vessel. Both ships, fortunately, are subdivided far more effectively than the average ocean liner—the *New York* having closely spaced transverse bulkheads, carried to an unusual height above water, and the *Kaiser Wilhelm II.* carrying a continuous inner skin throughout the engine- and boiler-room spaces. The *Kaiser* reports that water gained admission only to one compartment, probably a side bunker of small capacity. Had she been built as are 95 per cent. of the passenger-ships, the water would have had free access to the whole width of the ship."

WHY WE ARE RIGHT-HANDED

RIGHT-HANDEDNESS, we are told by Dr. Félix Regnault, in an article summing up the present state of knowledge on the subject, in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, June 13), is simply a matter of the division of labor. The right hand is the hand of skill—of artistry—while the left remains that of mere brute strength. Division of labor is an advantage, and hence we have adopted it in our evolution. The reason why the right hand has been chosen by nature to be developed in this direction is that the left side of the brain, which controls it, is somewhat better supplied with blood by the carotids than the right. But why this inequality in the carotid arteries? Apparently this, as Kipling would say, "is another story," and science is not ready to tell it. Writes Dr. Regnault in substance:

"Animals are ambidextrous, because with them there is no division of labor, or very little of it. Man is right-handed because with him the division of labor is pushed to its furthest point.

"It is for reasons of utility that man prefers to use one hand for delicate work. He selects the right, but if it is unavailable he is able to employ the left. It is well known that persons whose right arms have been amputated or paralyzed can educate their left arms and are finally able to use these as well as those that they have lost. It is also well known that certain professionals, pianists, for instance, or violinists, can execute very difficult movements with the left hand."

Dr. Regnault declares he has never seen any "really ambidextrous persons, if we are to understand by this persons who use both hands for all purposes, equally well and indifferently." Those who say that ambidextrous persons are not rare, he says, call by this name left-handed persons who have learned in infancy to execute certain difficult acts with the right hand, such as eating, sewing, or writing. But these same persons use the left hand spontaneously when they execute natural difficult motions, such as throwing a stone at a mark, etc. Moreover:

"It is not proper to say that a man is ambidextrous who has with difficulty learned to execute a single act indifferently with one hand or the other. I once knew a left-handed painter who had learned to paint with either hand. But no matter how skilful the movements of a pianist's left hand, the most delicate work is always reserved for the right. With musicians the left hand is the mechanical hand; the right is the artistic.

"Some physiologists have maintained that educators ought to try to make children ambidextrous. According to them 'the uniform development of our two hands would contribute to make a whole part of the brain, now neglected, an organ capable of doing the work of civilization.'

"Now we have seen that the left hand is not inactive, but does a different kind of work from the right. To force our children to be ambidextrous would be to oppose their natural development, which tends to the division of work—it would be to struggle against the universal law of the least effort and to make them unskilful.

"Why does the child use his right hand generally for acts of skill, and why have the left-handed always been the exceptions? Daressy, the distinguished Egyptologist, tells me that the right hand has been used to eat with for over six thousand years.

"To explain this preference, many theories have been advanced. Some authors have invoked the influence of public opinion, which thinks little of the left-handed, regarding them as 'sinister' and giving them a bad name. This is to take the effect for the cause.

"It has also been asserted that a child becomes right-handed because of imitation and education. Even the form of the utensils he uses leaves him no other alternative. But these causes themselves could exist only by virtue of a natural tendency to use the right hand. Dareste has thought to explain this natural tendency by the mode of growth of the embryo, which at a certain moment turns over so that its left side is next the vitellus; hence the preponderant volume of the right side of the body and its superiority. In exceptional cases the embryo turns on the right side, which gives a preponderance of strength to the left, and consequently causes left-handedness.

"If this theory were exact, the subject having a total inversion of the viscera should be left-handed, whereas he is almost always right-handed.

"This fact, as well as the presence of the heart on the left side in the left-handed, also spoils the hypothesis of Herber, who asserts that our right-handedness is due to the fact that the heart is not so much affected by the muscular efforts of the right arm.

"Right-handedness is due to the predominance of the left hemisphere of the brain, which, owing to the intercrossing of the nerve fibers in the pyramids, controls the movements of the right limbs. It is, as Gratiolet has shown, heavier than the right. Consequently, as Broca has said, 'if we are ordinarily right-handed, it is because, at the moment when the child begins to use the hemispheres of his brain, the left one is more fitted than the right to direct a difficult or painful task.' And he adds, to explain this predominance, that 'the slight inequality in the circulation in the two carotid arteries gives this advantage to the left hemisphere and makes most men right-handed.'

"At present, we know no more about this matter than Broca did."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MOONLIGHT AND TREE-GROWTH—In a recent article in *Steam Machinery*, by Dr. Leonard Keene Hirschberg, of Johns Hopkins University, on "Mahogany Forests," the writer says: "The felling of the tree is begun by the waning moon, partly on account of the superstition of the cutters, who have always been led to believe that moonlight offers the really proper illumination for such a ceremony; partly, also, because the experienced woodsman has demonstrated that the mahogany-tree is the freer from sap, sounder, and of richer color than when felled before the full moon." After quoting this passage, *The Hardwood Record* comments on it thus:

"It may be asked in all seriousness how much longer the superstition will live which ascribes to the moon an influence over timber? This unscientific and unprovable claim has long held a place in the backwoods, where people were prone to accept the teachings of tradition without much concern about cause and effect; but it is rather late in the day now for educated people to attribute to the dead, inert moon an influence on vegetation. . . . . .

"If there is anything certain it is that the moon has no observable effect on the flow of a tree's sap or on the characters and qualities of the wood. It can be argued scientifically that it can not have, and it has been demonstrated in practise that it does not have, such effect. Apparently there is some mistake in the statement that the felling is done by moonlight, or with regard to any phase of the moon. Accounts of modern mahogany-logging operations in America and Africa do not mention that custom. In some of the tropical regions hauling logs from the woods is done at night because the heat by day can not be endured by the ox-teams; but the position of the moon is not taken into consideration."

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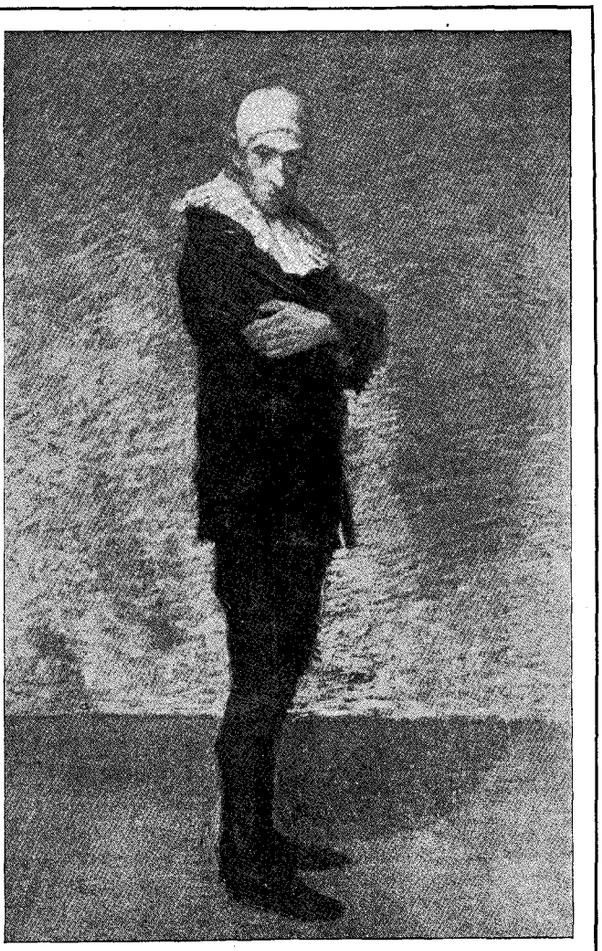
LETTERS AND ART

AN ARTIST IN SPITE OF HIS FATHER

THAT GENIUS IS HEREDITARY is often doubted, but proof that it is may perhaps be found in the case of Karel Myslbek, of Prague, the son of Josef Myslbek, the most celebrated sculptor in Bohemia. That the son's growing eminence is due to inherited gifts of the highest order, and not to the solicitous nurture of a slender talent by a doting parent in a favorable environment, is proved by the fact that the father gave his son neither instruction nor encouragement, and indeed withheld from him both moral and financial support. William Ritter, the well-known art critic, who contributes a sympathetic sketch of the son to the series of "Contemporary Artists" now running in *Emporium* (Rome), ascribes to this harshness of the father the somber nature of this young artist's work; for almost without exception his theme is that of human suffering, whether of body or of soul. The men and women he shows us are bent—but not broken—under the weight of poverty, illness, old age, or grief. Yet, poignant as is his portrayal of these mournful figures of the emigrant, the hospital patient, the beggar, the worn-out clown, they are never repulsive and never theatrical, but bear their burdens of human wo with the tragic dignity of patience and resignation. Of the father, Mr. Ritter says:



DISILLUSIONED.

This "Pierrot" by Karel Myslbek has seen the ends of folly.

"He is the greatest sculptor in Prague, and, so to speak, the father of Czech sculpture. A man of veritable genius, a laborer silent, strenuous, and a trifle proud, it is to him we owe those grandiose and simple works whose value, tho they have not achieved fame outside of Bohemia, nor been reproduced in any of the art reviews, is known to every Austrian. The name of Josef Myslbek is in every mind, if not on every lip. The statue of St. Venceslao in the center of the largest plaza in Prague, the mausoleum of Cardinal Schwarzemberg, the group of legendary heroes of the original Czechs . . . the bust of Count Fr. Thun, are works which one day will be regarded as among the noblest and most beautiful examples of nineteenth-century plastic art."

It seems singular enough that such a man should fail to encourage his gifted son, give him permission to talk of art, or pay attention to his early efforts, but Mr. Ritter, who has long known both personally, assures us this was the case, and adds:

"Moreover, he gave him no aid toward his livelihood, and made no attempt to secure favors or protection for him, and the youth was obliged to become a professor in a lyceum in order to complete his studies. He had to find time outside to pursue his studies in secret. Karel Myslbek was trained at the Academy of Fine Arts in Prague in the spare time taken from his duties as a teacher. And history does not tell us that even to-day Myslbek I. is reconciled to the idea of a Myslbek II.; or whether the dean of sculpture in Prague recognizes as one of his best works the most serious Czech painter in the generation which to-day is in its fourth decade. But I have reason to believe that this remarkable father may have seen clearly into the soul of his son and known what he would accomplish when he imposed upon him this harsh discipline.

"And now, in the analysis of such a character, we must consider the part played not merely by hereditary genius, but also by the influence of the ancient city, dark and cruel, whose history the artist knows so thoroughly; as also what he owes to that harsh, hard, headstrong nation. . . . .

"Karel Myslbek recalls in a manner the Spanish painters. He has journeyed to Spain, has learned Spanish, and his favorite reading is in the Spanish classics. But it is certainly not for this reason that he is to-day an artist who seems to belong to Spain; on the contrary, it is because he is such an artist that Spain has attracted him. And it is because of this that he has wished to read 'Don Quixote' in the original and has delighted in Lope de Vega and the Romancero. And I defy any one to name a single one of this artist's works which would not have been different from what it is without the influence of Spain. It is true, of course, that outside Madrid the most numerous and most beautiful works of Velasquez are those in Vienna, and Karel Myslbek studied them at an early age as such a zealous workman knows how to study.

"Small, silent, and concentrated, like his father, he does not speak unless he is spoken to. But if you question him you will be amazed; you will perceive that he has read everything and knows everything, without making any display of it. He has read some Greek and Latin texts which to-day are hardly known."

Mr. Ritter tells us further that his devotion to his art is almost religious, so intense and single-minded is it, so uncorrupted by concessions made for the sake of money or fame, and continues:

"I know some drawings of Karel Myslbek worthy to rank among the best of our time. They are not always pleasing to the eye, they are not made in order to attract or to be admired, but merely in order to *be*. . . . Few modern drawings are worthy to be placed beside them, and to find their peers we should have to search the museums of Italy and the Albertina of Vienna.

"There is no need to say that a character of this sort, mysterious, introspective, meditative, and solitary, which expands toward no one, which rejects all that is desirable in human life—material success, matrimony and family life, amorous ad-

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ventures, and friendship, as well as material pastimes or hours of dissipation—is not made to take art upon its joyous side. . . . This boy, who at an age when others abandon themselves to youthful joys, had already taken on the habit of heroism, whose nature was enamored of difficulty and austerity, who had sacrificed all the joy of life to his art, when he sought to express the depths of his thought and his convictions, went straight to what seemed to him, both in life and in art, most disinherited, . . . to poverty and grief. . . . He has proved by socialistic harangues the constant horror which he has of the graceful, the elegant, the dainty, the sightly, the magnificent. His subject is not the workman, the proletariat, the populace *en masse*, but human misery. He sees this misery, grave, noble, monumental, . . . when others would see in such creatures their ugliness, their filthy rags, their drunken gestures."

The critic observes further that to compare this wretchedness of Prague with the wretchedness of London life portrayed by Gustave Doré is to measure the distance between the Greek theater and the melodrama of the boulevards. In accounting for this acute sympathy with the disinherited children of earth, he says:

"The son of a man of genius, he has been, as it were, an orphan. . . . Close to one who thought only of grandeur and created naught but beauty, he felt himself feeble and disinherited. . . . Thus he thought of things which do not enter the thoughts of happy boys. And he found this grandeur and beauty which were a closed paradise for him, . . . with the natural intuition of a child deprived of love and of friends, in the mysteries of silence, of sorrow, of obscurity, of desolation, where others would have discovered nothing but lamentable spectacles, or merely an object of repugnance. . . . Old age, poverty, feebleness, the hospital, and death come in sequence."

AN ACCIDENT.

It is almost wholly the tragic aspects of life that appeal to this Czech painter—Karel Myslbek.

But, Mr. Ritter observes, where others seek in such spectacles the gratification of a feeling for the spectacular, the melodramatic, or the *macabre*, Myslbek reduces the spectacular to the minimum. "A bundle and a staff tell the story of a departure for the New World, a metal lamp and the corner of a coffin tell the tale of departure for the next world. The thing that interests him, the grand and epic feature, is formed by a group of forlorn and weeping creatures. . . . No one can represent, with the directness which characterizes the work of this artist, the sculptural stateliness which is manifested in the exercise of such industries as paving the highroad or toiling in the marble quarries. In order to express his idea clearly, he refrains from the use of parallel movements and the rhythmical repetition of the same gestures. He takes ugliness and throws a light upon it, saying: 'Look at this; it is beautiful, it is grand!'"

Myslbek's first professorial appointment was at the provincial lyceum of Pisek, and the stern necessity of devoting daylight hours to teaching, and the evening to preparation, led him to give the twilight to his painting, with the result that such effects of light and shade as are then seen have become a characteristic feature of his work. Later he was appointed professor in Prague, and from this time date his studies of old men and women, or workmen, and of Pierrots. His professional duties in the Royal School continue to engage most of his time, and thus confirm his habit of working in the decline of the day, and it is said that in some of his paintings he seems to achieve the "impossible" in the representation of scenes under such conditions of light and shade as if he had the eye of an owl or a bat.

SOLVING THE "CINEMA'S" MORALS

ONLY TWO ATTITUDES toward the moving picture are discernible to the mind of Mr. Bernard Shaw—one is "ignorant meddlesomeness" and the other is *laissez faire*. Between the two "nothing sensible is likely to be done." Mr. Shaw's familiar method of putting any opponent hopelessly in the wrong at the start thus stamps the article as authentic. But he also seems to be playing the rôle of paradox-maker that we most commonly see Mr. Chesterton assuming. What neither of the two attitudes above distinguished appears to attain, he points out, is that "the danger of the cinema is not the danger of immorality, but of morality." No one is wrong in thinking that "the cinema is going to form the mind of England," he declares in *The New Statesman* (London), and of course the youth of other lands are no less susceptible. "The national conscience, the national ideals, and tests of conduct, will be those of the film." Then he goes into an elaboration of his paradox: "Certain people who have never been inside a picture palace are alarmed at the hideous immorality of the film plays, and are calling out for a censorship and for the exclusion of children under sixteen. Certain others who, like myself, frequent the cinemas, testify to their desolating romantic morality, and ridicule the moral scare." The confronting situation is this:

"The cinema must be not merely ordinarily and locally moral, but extraordinarily and internationally moral. A film must go round the world unchallenged if the maximum of profit is to be made from it. Ordinary theaters in London and Paris can specialize in pornographic farce because the relatively small class which tolerates and likes this sort of entertainment is numerous enough in huge cities to support one theater. Such farces, if they go to the provinces, have to be Bowdlerized either by omitting the objectionable passages or slurring them over. But a film can not be Bowdlerized; it must be as suitable for Clapham and Canterbury as for Leicester Square.

"The result may be studied at any picture palace. You have what an agricultural laborer thinks right and what an old-fashioned governess thinks properly sentimental. The melodramas are more platitudinous than melodrama has ever been before. The farces, more crudely knock-about than any harlequinade ever enacted by living performers, are redeemed only by the fantastic impossibilities which the trickery of the film makes practicable. There is no comedy, no wit, no criticism of morals by ridicule or otherwise, no exposure of the unpleasant consequences of romantic sentimentality and reckless tomfoolery in real life, nothing that could give a disagreeable shock to the stupid or shake the self-complacency of the smug. In the early days of the cinematograph, when it was a scarce and expensive curiosity, some of the films were clever and witty. All that is gone now. The leveling down has been thoroughly accomplished. The London boy is given the morality of the mining camp; and the Chinese pirate has to accept with reverence the proprieties of our cathedral towns.

"Now, leveling, tho excellent in income, is disastrous in morals. The moment you allow one man to receive a larger income than another you are on the road to ruin. But the moment you prevent one man having a more advanced morality than another you are on the same road. And here we are not concerned with the question of teaching the London boy the criticisms of current morality made by Nietzsche, Ibsen, and Strindberg, by Barker, Brieux, Galsworthy, Hankin, and self

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(pardon the popular phrase), nor the philosophy of Bergson. These authors would not be popular with children in any case. But it is quite a mistake to suppose that conventional morality is all of one piece the world over. London can not live on the morals of the Italian peasant or the Australian sheep-farmer. What is more, high civilization is not compatible with the romance of the pioneer communities of Canada. Yet commercialism forces such morals on the cinema."

The way to moralize the picture play is for the State to endow it, thinks Mr. Shaw, just as "it should endow all forms of art

GÉRARD D'HOUVILLE,

Wife of the French poet, Henri de Régnier, and herself foremost among the French "femmes de lettres."

to the extent necessary to place its highest forms above the need for competition."

"The highest forms, like the lowest, are necessarily immoral because the morals of the community are simply its habits, good and bad; and the highest habits, like the lowest, are not attained to by enough people to make them general and therefore moral. Morality, in fact, is only popularity; and popular notions of virtuous conduct will no more keep a nation in the front rank of humanity than popular notions of science and art will keep it in the front rank of culture. Ragtimes are more moral than Beethoven's symphonies; the 'Marriage of Kitty' is more moral than any masterpiece of Euripides or Ibsen; Millais is more moral than Mantegna; that is why there is comparatively no money in Beethoven and Ibsen and Mantegna. The London boy can hear a little Beethoven occasionally from a London County Council band, and may see Mantegna's work in the National Gallery. Ibsen is to be heard cheaply (in Yiddish) at the Pavilion Theater in Whitechapel. But the nameless exponents of a world-wide vulgarity (vulgarity is another of the names of morality) have complete possession of the cinema.

"Already there is a cry, if not a very loud one, for educational films, meaning, as far as my experience goes, something ending with a fight between an octopus and a lobster. I suggest that what is wanted is the endowment, either public or private, of a cinema theater devoted wholly to the castigation by ridicule of current morality. Otherwise the next generation of Englishmen will no longer be English; they will represent a world-average of character and conduct, which means that they will have rather less virtue than is needed to run Lapland. I shall be happy to contribute a few sample scenarios."

WOMEN JOURNALISTS IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE

SOME MARKED DIFFERENCES are discovered between the women of England and France who have entered the field of journalism. Those of England are singularly inactive in their own cause, according to a woman correspondent of the London *Times*. They have no voice in the editorial expression of the great general press, and they have no "opinion of any sort" to convey through the columns of the confessedly women's journals. These latter papers, declares this writer, "are popularly supposed to reflect the feminine mind, and if they are indeed a genuine mirror, we must reluctantly conclude that the woman of to-day is a poor thing, devoid of industry and enterprise, utterly without influence upon her time." It is particularly pointed out that "this deficiency is the more notable when one thinks of the great vigor and enterprise of the suffragist propaganda, which emphasizes the doctrine that women have important public interests of their own." The correspondent goes on to analyze the contents of the woman's paper:

"We have in our midst to-day intellectual giants among women. Lady Frances Balfour, Mrs. Humphry Ward, Lady Strachey, Mrs. Fawcett are all capable of leading us in matters of moment not necessarily connected with the suffrage. How often does a signed article by one of these acknowledged writers find its way into the pages of a woman's paper? In the place and to the exclusion of any article from an accomplished pen, we are given page after page of tittle-tattle of the doings of people in society, purveyed by an ill-paid woman journalist who hardly knows these great folk by sight. The trick is obvious, the reader in the suburbs is not taken in by it, and what can it matter to our youngest and loveliest duchess to know that Mrs. So-and-so of *The Lady's Scribbler* considered that she looked her best at Ascot?

"On no woman's paper, with, I think, one exception, have they a woman as dramatic critic, tho there are women competent and fully qualified to fill the post. The consequence is that the drama is never criticized from the woman's point of view. There are at this moment two plays before the public dealing with different phases of woman's existence, and surely a woman's opinion on the dominating character would have been of interest to women readers. Our dramatic critics are discerning and conscientious, but they must treat of the play as a whole, and almost invariably they leave the woman's side of it untouched. As our theater audiences consist almost entirely of women, this policy seems to an outsider to be singularly lacking in perspicacity. The rate of pay on these papers is the lowest in the market. No man would accept it if he were able to hold his place on the staff of a daily newspaper. The idea pursues us, we can not evade it, that the men who write regularly in the woman's press only do so because they have failed to sell their wares elsewhere —that it is, in fact, the dust-bin of Fleet Street.

"Every woman's paper runs, or is supposed to run, a woman's employment column. You may learn 'How to grow orchids for profit in your bed-sitting room.' 'How to supply your country neighbors with eggs by keeping two fowls in your back garden in London.' These sixpenny weeklies circulate almost entirely among women of leisure and means, and it is difficult to understand how a young unmarried woman enjoying an independent income of some £700 a year can derive either instruction or amusement from an article describing in detail how she may become a drudge in Canada.

"The fashion page is the glory of the woman's paper, the vagaries of Madame la Mode fill the editor's heart with joy and pride. Here at last he is in his element; no creation is too bizarre to find a place in his pages; he wallows in enthusiastic encomium, secure in the knowledge that the dressmaker's advertisement is his. In his opinion the great drapery houses of London constitute one enormous temple dedicated to the female form divine; women, young and old, pretty or plain, rich or poor, are encouraged to worship there; no establishment is

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too great and none too small for his chant of praise. There are in London women of moderate means whose social position secures them an invitation to a friend's box at Ascot. Looking through the women's papers late in May the writer sought for a design that should be within the range of the present fashion, at once becoming and yet pleasantly obscure. The quest was useless; extravagance met her gaze on every side, and moderation was conspicuous by its absence; and to judge by the designs that receive the honor of print, these papers cater, not for the woman who is in, but for her who is 'out' of, society.

"In contradistinction to all this, the daily press is throwing open its columns to those women who have something to say on matters that can no longer be ignored, compelling, as they do, the attention of both men and women.

"A woman it was who guided public opinion in England on the question of the abolition of slavery. It is safe to say that if Harriet Martineau were alive to-day she would not be invited to contribute to the woman's press. Who is to blame for this lamentable state of affairs? The men who thrust these papers upon us or the women who read them?"

This complaint has received so little support, says "H. W. M.," correspondent for the New York *Nation*, that "one may doubt whether the discontent is shared by more than a few women readers":

"Indeed, one of the ablest of women journalists, who writes for *The British Weekly* under the pseudonym of 'Lorna,' comes boldly to the defense of the women's papers for neglecting serious problems. 'What do we really require,' she asks, 'from the ladies' papers? Speaking for myself, I want, first, attractive, well-illustrated advertisements.' She then goes on to tell how, supposing she has bought a new evening dress of pink brocade and wants a pair of brocaded shoes to match it, she turns to the current number of one of these weeklies, and finds a full-page illustrating the latest evening shoes, the prettiest buckles, the daintiest and most economical styles. She declares point-blank that 'the *raison d'être* of the ladies' weeklies is to cater almost entirely for the practical requirements of women.'"

The article has called forth, however, a contrasting picture of the French woman writer from a Paris correspondent of *The Times*. At the outset it is said that there are no women "journalists" in France; that term would be considered an insult to them. "The moment a woman writes well enough to have her work published in a monthly, weekly, or daily paper in France, she is a '*femme de lettres*' or a '*collaboratrice*,' and, altho, in comparison with England, France has few women writers, their standard of work is higher and their number is increasing, for Frenchwomen are slowly but firmly making themselves felt in the press as well as in memoirs, romance, and poetry." Furthermore:

"There are women editors, women critics, women leader writers on several of the Paris daily papers, and a great many of the minor personalities on the staff of both weekly and daily publications are women. Fashion and advertisements in connection with feminine things are chiefly managed by women; and the practical, economical, purposeful mind of the Frenchwoman is quite at its best when called upon to organize the conflicting elements which make up a newspaper office. Philanthropy and feminism are opening out still wider opportunities to women in the French press, and altho they still remain a 'power behind the throne' in finance and politics, their influence in both is immense, and daily demonstrations of it are not wanting. A leading woman in the press told me only this week that it would make very little difference in the existing state of things if women were accorded the vote, because '*en France la femme est presque omnipotente*' [in France woman is almost omnipotent]. She is so closely allied to the man, so much a part of him, body and soul, that he is helpless without her, and her power is as much a tradition with him as his infidelity is with her. A Frenchman lives for a woman, not necessarily—indeed, very rarely—for the same woman long together; but always the influence of a woman marks his life, and it is to her he makes his speeches, plays his part, writes his books, and accounts for his existence. She is his strength and his weakness, and gradually, imperceptibly, she is working her way into public life, where she intends to make a place for herself, not by putting men out of theirs, but by creating new ones specially suited to feminine activity."

Some of the well-known women are then mentioned:

"There is Mme. Brisson, editress of *Les Annales*, whose efforts in the education of girls through her paper and her lecture-hall have produced amazing results. There is Mme. de Broutelles, editress of *La Vie Heureuse* and *La Mode Pratique*, by whose energy a most admirable scheme for dowering a number of poor girls every year has been proved successful and beneficial where benefits are due, and there is Mlle. Valentine Thomson, whose paper *La Vie Feminine* promises to be an organ of great importance in the world of women's work, especially in those branches which deal with hygiene and philanthropy.

LA COMTESSE DE NOAILLES.

This portrait of one of the foremost literary women of France was painted by Jacques Blanche and exhibited this year in the Salon.

Already Mlle. Thomson is a personality in the Paris press and her paper is a voice for women workers of all classes. Among the women leader writers who have made their name in literature and can command equal payment with men of the same literary standing are Gérard d'Houville, Fœmina, Mme. Sévérine, Mme. Marcelle Tinayre, and Mlle. Thomson. The number of women who write about clothes, furniture, cooking, hygiene, and household matters generally is rapidly increasing; and it must be recognized that Frenchwomen write with admirable precision and some sense of style on any subject, no matter how trivial, if they write at all. They have the gift of criticism born in them, they see their subject as a whole and they attack it with method.

"There is nothing tattered or vague about a Frenchwoman's article. Her ideas are lucid and her manner of expressing them is concise, so that whether she writes of a philosophic abstraction or a cooking-stove, the impression she leaves of it is clear and decided.

"The subjects dearest to the Frenchwoman's pen in the press are those which deal with struggles against alcoholism, tuberculosis, and lack of maternal education. The eloquence of plain facts is theirs in the women's plea for the fighting of the evils which come from drink and disease. No time and energy are lost in sentimental reflections, and there is no attempt to hide ugly truths, so that as one reads the facts and statistics of the conditions under which men and women live and bring forth children in the 'workers'' quarters of the city, the 'sting of sudden tears' comes without any attempt at literature on the part of the woman writer. The pictures drawn of the crèches and the baby clinics can also be painful; but they can also be the reverse, and if anything were needed to justify the power of women in the press the good it has done for the mothers and children of the poor would be sufficient."

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RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

THE BELLEVUE STAR OF HOPE

FROM being the "scrap-heap of humanity," Bellevue Hospital is now called "a radiant center of health and happiness." The one declared mainly responsible for this change is a woman, formerly a New England school-teacher, Miss Mary E. Wadley. "What was once the human last stand, the ditch of despair, has become through her unselfish and indefatigable labors the field on which hope wages successful battle," says Ada Patterson in *The Continent* (Chicago). Her office is in the gate-lodge of the hospital, and by her doors all day "pours a stream of the great city's unfortunates." Their misfortunes at the time of their exit, "technically cured," may be as great as when they entered broken or ill. The woman at the gate is there waiting for the discharged patient. It is her province to provide him with sinews for the new conflict:

MARY E. WADLEY,

Who has made Bellevue no longer the "scrap-heap of humanity."

"Money, that may be unwisely spent? Not at all. The brain behind the brave, blue eyes and beneath the curling brown hair that is fast being silvered by active, unselfish years, is far too acute for that. Besides, there is a ban upon impulsive giving. Bellevue Hospital is a city institution, and the city may not donate money to the patients it has technically 'cured'; its charter forbids it. Yet there stands the problem. Probably he doesn't stand—he is too weak for that. He leans against her desk and looks hopelessly at the small woman. Often, especially if he be not an American, the look holds a remnant of the centuries-old contempt for a woman's ability to meet a great emergency. He is a big problem as he faces her, a great emergency, an economic riddle.

"Clearly, he is unable to go forth and do the work that was interrupted by the serious illness. Equally is he unfit to seek for new work. If he has a family, it is unable to help him or it would have prevented his entrance into that place of last resort. If he has friends able to assist him now, they would have sent him to other than a public hospital. What is he to do? Go back to his home? There is a strong probability that it is a poor home, poorly administered. If he goes back to the conditions of poor food, of illy ventilated rooms, underheated in winter and overheated in summer, of noise that irritates aching nerves and dust that irritates sensitive membranes, he will slip back into his old state of unfitness. If he has no home and goes to the municipal lodging-house, his tenure of a bed there will be short before he is apprehended as a vagrant. In the last instance he bids fair to become a public charge; in the first case he and his family will recruit the army of the municipal dependents.

"It seems a hopeless problem, but it is not. What is to be done? Miss Mary E. Wadley knows. Moreover, not content with merely knowing, she does. Dr. Richard Cabot, of the Massachusetts General Hospital, said: 'It is not enough for our institution to turn a patient out from its walls nominally cured. It must follow him to his home, and do its work there, that the first work need not again be done.'"

When Dr. Cabot's suggestion was incorporated into the work at Bellevue, Miss Wadley went about realizing it in a most vigorous way:

"She visited personally all of the relief societies in the city; for, with the wisdom of the practical worker, she knew that personality visualized is more potent than a voice at the telephone, that it has a hundred times the influence of a letter. Therefore, she visited the offices of the charity organizations and benevolent societies whose purpose it is to relieve distress it its acute forms. She explained that the city might not aid the unfit whom it had to turn from its wards to make room for others who had more pressing need of its aid. She asked that the societies regard Bellevue as a great clearing-house of information. Bellevue would guarantee that cases reported for help were bona-fide, deserving cases. Would the relief societies, on that condition, waive their usual and necessarily slow procedure of investigation? The societies would. Next she visited the eight convalescent homes within an easy radius of New York. She explained the great need and the greater impracticability of such an annex for Bellevue. She asked if the homes would not receive patients bearing cards of introduction from that hospital. In every instance, so great was the force of the ambassadress's earnestness, so unquestionable her sincerity, that bureaucracy vanished, departmental red tape was abrogated. They promised.

"This preliminary clearing away of the jungle of departmental and bureaucratic difficulties done, Miss Wadley set about directing another and equally great force into the channel of this needed usefulness. With the aid of Mrs. William Church Osborn, sister of Miss Grace Dodge, and daughter of that philanthropist, William Dodge, who, leaving his millions to his children, said he had no fear that they would not employ them for the benefit of humanity, Miss Wadley slowly but surely engaged the interest of the richest and, in some respects, the most influential, women in New York.

"She showed them the need not only of their purses, but of their personal ministrations in the lives of Bellevue's dubious graduates. She told them how a discharged patient's life and future might turn on the fact that when he walks out of Bellevue Hospital he is without a nickel to pay his car-fare to his home in Harlem. She told them how, in the psychopathic ward, minds were working on the means to commit suicide because they could not guess the riddle of how daily bread should be earned. Hope, courage, a reasonable certainty of success in the fray they feared, were what these sick minds needed for healing, she said. She interested them, not passively, but actively. Mrs. John Astor, whose name had appeared chiefly in descriptions of society functions, joined the psychopathic committee. Thus she enlisted to do service in cheering the discouraged. She helped to answer in the affirmative *Hamlet's* dispirited question. A man had become hopelessly demented and was taken from the psychopathic ward of Bellevue to a hospital for the insane for life. Mrs. Astor visited his family in the Bowery. Learning that the eldest son and chief support worked in a factory where his health was threatened by breathing dust continually, she obtained a more hygienic and profitable work for him. Again and again, her automobile stood before the Bowery tenement, while she furnished the family with groceries and clothing and provided it with tide-over work until a better time was reached. So with Miss Mabel Choate and Miss Caroline Choate, Joseph Choate's daughter and niece; with Mrs. Frank Lyon Polk, wife of the corporation counsel of New York. Miss Ruth Morgan, cousin of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, is an invaluable aid in the work. So efficiently have these women and their friends toiled to make grim Bellevue not a scrap-heap of humanity, but a radiant center of a new life, that Miss Wadley will have no more of the phrase 'idle rich.'"

Out of this material have been organized a general welfare committee, a child's division of this committee to look after

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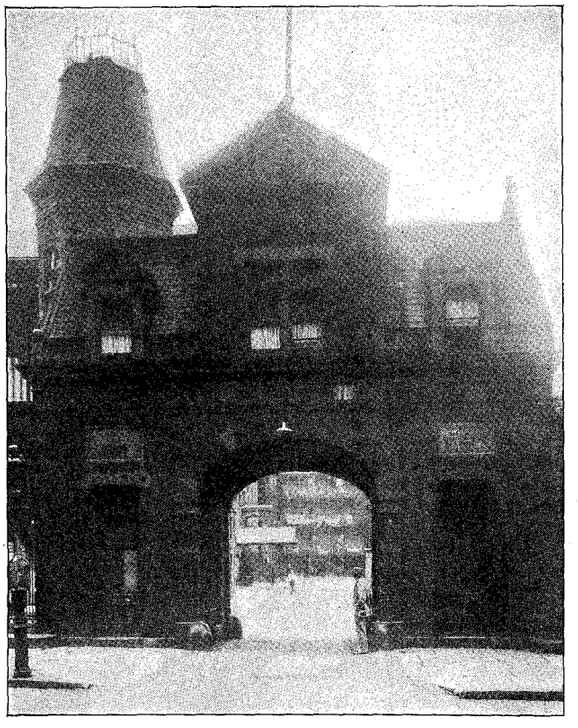
child cases, the psychopathic committee that acts as a sympathetic sister to the deprest, a clinic committee, a day-camp committee, a ward committee, and a Bellevue settlement committee. What do they do?

"Home visits for investigation of needs are made. With the children follow-up work is done, giving mothers suggestions in home and personal hygiene. To the tubercular patients, special care is given, affording isolation where it is needed. For the patients suffering from heart afflictions, there is vigilance, first in the matter of securing work of the kind that will not tax too greatly the afflicted organ, and in giving immediate attention to their cases at the hospital, so that they may not lose time by long waits at ordinary clinics. In cases of special affliction of these patients, some one of the committee calls upon their employers and asks that a few days of rest be granted without danger of loss of work. The securing of employment, legal assistance, surgical appliances, loans, dental treatment, when needed, are among the activities of the committees and the nurses who work with them."

THE UNVENERATED CHURCH

THE SOREST SPOT in the malady afflicting Christian society in our land to-day, says an editorial writer in *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (New York), is the lack of veneration for the Church. "Neither as an idea nor as an institution is the Christian Church an object of veneration in our churches, scarcely, perhaps, an object of respect or serious regard." Quoting Canon Peile in one of his Bampton lectures, the writer asserts that "the next few years will decide whether it [the Church] is to shrink into a pietistic sect or spread and develop until it is actually the people viewed in its relation to God." The pass to which the Church is brought is due to the fact, the writer thinks, that "we have largely lost the vision of that corporate and catholic witness to the Lord Jesus Christ for which in all ages of Christian history the Church has stood." We read on:



WHERE HOPE SUCCEEDS DESPAIR.

The gate at Bellevue Hospital where awaits a ministering hand for discharged patients.

"We have only to call to mind what lofty views the Reformers had to understand, again, some of their magnificent achievements. It is probably true, as Dr. Fairbairn has told us, that 'Catholicism is essentially a doctrine of the Church; Calvinism is essentially a doctrine of God.' Yet this same great authority, speaking of Calvin elsewhere, affirms: 'He was resolved, so far as he had power, to make the Church what it had not been, but what it ought to be—an institution organized for the creation of a moral mankind.' And the whole history of the Geneva of Calvin's day was but the wonderful and varied effect of which the cause was this lofty ideal of the Church of Christ in the soul and mind of that great reformer. We have only to refer to the Oxford Movement to see a modern instance of this high ideal of the Church largely inspiring a great religious revival. Can it really be otherwise? Is not the thought of the Church central to Christianity? And have we not come perilously near shifting the focal center of our Christian faith from the Church to the Brotherhood or the adult school or the Christian Endeavor Society, or even the worshiping congregation? It may be that we shall need very much to reconstruct our doctrine of the Church; but some sound doctrine of the Church there must be if Christianity is to come to her own in our modern world."

A lofty ideal of the Church will naturally make more effective the claim of the Church upon the younger generation. It is estimated that we have ten million adolescents in this country to whom the qualities of nobility, heroism, self-sacrifice for which the Church stands, are especially appealing. The writer asks:

"Is the ideal of the Church, of which we have been speaking, being presented at all effectively to these who are the English people of to-morrow? If not, why not? It is estimated that fully seven millions of these young people have actually passed through the Sunday-schools connected with the churches during some years of their life. It is not the fact, then, that we have never had them in our hands for training and for influencing for discipleship. Yet we are told that something like 80 per cent. of all those who enter the Sunday-schools are finally lost to the churches. Why this terrible leakage? Are we satisfied that this loss is inevitable? Why should it be? Why should we not train the children in the Sunday-school, using, wherever possible, the newest, the most approved methods of teaching and of organization, so that the vast majority of them shall naturally pass on into the Church? Should we hear so much of arrested progress and declining membership among our churches if we were seriously attempting this great task?

"The writer believes that these questions are being earnestly asked by many in our churches, by many in our own beloved Church. Is not one of the answers to them the one we have already suggested? We do not retain the Sunday-school children for the Church, we do not win other young people into it, because we have yet to regain a true ideal of, and inspiration from, the Church. We must at all costs regain this ideal and revive this inspiration. We must, then, begin, without delay, to teach our children in the Sunday-schools, and the young people without them, what the Church of Christ really means, and how it claims their whole life and their instant service."

There are three chief lines, it is pointed out, along which we shall have to travel, in giving such instruction:

"First, we must teach them what truths our own particular communion of the Church of Christ has been formed to witness to and to serve by. We shall tell them of the great heritage which has come down to them 'from holy men of old' in our own Church. Secondly, we shall surely tell them that our Church, beloved above all others to us as it must be, is only one part of the great catholic witness to Christ in the earth. We shall tell them wisely and inspiringly of that 'Holy Church throughout all the world which doth acknowledge him.' We shall also be careful to tell them that eight hundred millions of our fellow creatures have never yet effectively heard of that Christ nor his witness. This will be our setting forth of the great missionary problem with its inspiring claim upon young lives and hearts.

"And, lastly, we shall tell them of the Church as 'an institution organized for the creation of a moral mankind' here in our own land. We shall get our young people to study, systematically and prayerfully, those serious social questions the existence of which is daily denying the witness of the Church to a Gospel of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. When we more faithfully and more earnestly carry out this work,

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we shall find that our young people, instead of holding aloof from the Church of Christ, will be thronging into it, and that through its agency and by means of its inspiration they will be found offering themselves prayerfully and intelligently for the service of God and of their fellows, whether at home or abroad."

SOME CIGARET FIGURES

THE "HOPELESS HANDICAP" which cigaret-smoking puts on our youth impels Mr. C. W. Baines to ask in the Philadelphia *Sunday-school Times* whether it is not "about time that our Sunday-school leaders were beginning to sound the warning" against this habit. With its "attendant evils, the saloon and vice," he says, it is "sapping the mental and moral stamina of America's young men, gnawing at the very vitals of their physical well-being." Teachers throughout the country, we read, recognize in the cigaret "the school's deadliest foe, and confess without reservation that they find it practically impossible to educate a cigaret-smoking boy." Nor has the writer any toleration for the statement, "as fallacious as it is prevalent," that while cigarets may be harmful to boys, they do not injure young men. He cites from the records of Harvard University the fact that "for fifty years not one tobacco user has stood at the head of his class, altho five out of six (83% per cent.) Harvard students use the weed." On the whole, according to the writer, cigarets hurt in some way "every one who smokes them," and he is dismayed to find the habit on the increase, as one may judge from the government report which shows that in 1913 "we consumed the amazing number of 14,530,486,200" cigarets, "an increase of 2,186,633,708 over the previous 'banner cigaret year.'"

"This means that we smoked 39,809,551 'coffin-nails' each day. The money value of our 1913 cigaret crop was no less a sum than $72,781,626. To take care of this rapid increase in the number of cigarets consumed last year, a conservative estimate is that it must have required that at least 1,500 American boys fall victims to the devastating cigaret-smoking habit each day of the year. Not only so, but it is unquestionably true that the habit is annually sending to the saloons at least 100,000 (one in five) of these boys to keep up the grind of the 'gin-mills,' to be turned into drunkards and bums, who will populate our jails, mistreat their wives, neglect their children, and disgrace their homes and parents a few years hence. Dr. Dennis, of Cornell Medical School, says: 'The tendency to beer-drinking is greatly strengthened by cigaret-smoking, because this habit becomes almost constant, causing a dryness of the throat and fauces, and hence irritating the throat.'"

Another baleful effect of cigaret-smoking, we are told, is that it leads "more of our boys to the police and juvenile courts than all other habits combined," and we read of a city magistrate who says: "Out of 300 boys brought before me charged with various crimes, 295 were cigaret-smokers." Yet even granting that not every boy who smokes cigarets becomes a criminal, the writer goes on to say, every such boy suffers costly impairment of efficiency. As for the college man who smokes, compared with the non-smoker, we read as follows of an assemblage of 201 students:

"These 201 college students were divided into three groups:

Habitual smokers	41 students	20.4%
Occasional smokers	52 students	25.9%
Non-smokers	108 students	53.7%

"Note that more than one-half of the men who pursued their studies to the point of entering college were non-smokers. (Non-smokers enter college about one year younger than smokers.)

"Of the total college enrolment, 31 students were either dropt or required to take an extra year to complete the prescribed course of study. Of these 31 men—

The habitual smokers	(20.4%) supplied	16 students, or 51.6%
The occasional smokers	(25.9%) supplied	8 students, or 25.8%
The non-smokers	(52.7%) supplied	7 students, or 22.6%

"While the smokers constituted but 46.3 per cent. of the student body, they supplied more than 77 per cent. of the dull students of the institution. Many of them lost a year before entering college, and then required an extra year to complete the course. Smokers leave college about two years older than non-smokers.

"In this college 41 men were classed as athletes, as follows:

Habitual smokers	9 men
Occasional smokers	15 men
Non-smokers	17 men

"The smokers supplied 24 athletes in all, or 58 per cent. of the athletes—25.9 per cent. of their enrolment. The non-smokers furnished 17 men out of their enrolment of 108. While less than 16 per cent. of the non-smokers were athletes, yet they won nearly one-half, or 41.9 per cent. of all athletic honors."

A "FOOL OF GOD"

THE REV. DR. RICHARD BEVERLY PALMORE, who was until his recent death the editor of the St. Louis *Christian Advocate*, was a man who seems to have mingled the life of devotion with that of romantic adventure. Most of the latter came to him unsought, however, and appeared only in the way he extricated himself from extraordinary situations. The Rev. Dr. James W. Lee, in his funeral sermon over the late editor, tells how Dr. Palmore escaped from a sinking ship during his first Atlantic crossing many years ago. He cut the life-boat loose with his pocket-knife, and put off alone in the craft without bread or water, chart or compass. A fortunate rescue by a steamer saved him from death. In later years he was booked to sail on the *Titanic*, but a Paris cab horse knocked him down and out, and thus left him to die in a bed. The story of the great renunciation of his life is quoted by the New York *Sun* from the sermon and characterized by that paper as "too romantic to be trusted save in a sermon." A fortune estimated at $10,000,000 was in his reach, and with it he might have endowed works of charity, education, and piety dearest to his heart. But—

"Long after the Civil War, when the boy had grown to be a man, he found to his amazement, among his father's papers a deed to 5,883 acres of land, located in what is known as West Virginia. This deed was a great surprize to all who saw or heard of it. Putting this deed in his pocket, young Palmore, the only heir to the property, made a trip to West Virginia to look over his vast estate, which was far in the interior.

"Starting from the city of Charleston, West Virginia, he drove in a buggy into the region where his plantation was located. He traced the boundaries of his property and found that hundreds of families had settled on it without any right to it, but were living as if secure in the possession of their separate little patches of territory. He found that beneath the surface of this land there was almost limitless wealth, but the multitudes who had built themselves humble homes on the surface did not know of it, and had been living thus in undisturbed possession for a number of years. He quietly walked about at night and looked through the windows at the parents and children living on his estate. Great lawyers were ready to inaugurate legal proceedings that would have made him a millionaire, and such legal proceedings would doubtless have been instituted if the heir in person had not visited the scene of his great estate. He began to feel that, instead of such a fortune being a blessing, as he dreamed in the night-time about dispossessing such a multitude of people of their humble homes, it occurred to him that to secure his estate at such an expense would make it a burden.

"After earnest prayer and sleepless hours in the midst of his vast acres, he was seized with the conviction that each member of this multitude of families living on his property needed it more than did the heir, and there and then he made up his mind that he would leave them in quiet possession of his estate."

Naturally his friends told him he was a fool. Comments *The Sun:* "Well, so in a sense he was. Is it Celtic or medieval or both, that phrase which the 'Quixotic' course of Palmore brings up in the memory, 'The Fool of God'?"

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CURRENT POETRY

POETRY owes much to Dr. Robert Underwood Johnson. He served it faithfully during his long and distinguished association with a great magazine, he has devoted himself with generous enthusiasm to the noble aims of the Keats-Shelley Memorial, and his collected poems, of which an enlarged edition now appears with the imprint of the Bobbs-Merrill Company, are a valuable contribution to America's literary heritage.

Dr. Johnson has none of the colonialism that makes some of our verse-makers fear to celebrate scenes and events peculiar to our continent. Bryant himself would feel the beauty and strength of this majestic apostrophe.

To the Housatonic at Stockbridge

BY ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON

Contented river! in thy dreamy realm—
The cloudy willow and the plumy elm:
They call thee English, thinking thus to mate
Their musing streams that, oft with pause sedate,
Linger through misty meadows for a glance
At haunted tower or turret of romance.
Beware their praise who rashly would deny
To our New World its true tranquillity.
Our "New World"? Nay, say rather to our Old
(Let truth and freedom make us doubly bold);
Tell them: A thousand silent years before
Their sea-born isle—at every virgin shore
Dripping like Aphrodite's tresses—rose.
Here, 'neath her purple veil, deep slept Repose,
To be awakened but by wail of war.
About thy cradle under yonder hill,
Before thou knewest bridge, or dam, or mill,
Soft winds of starlight whispered heavenly lore,
Which, like our childhood's, all the work-day toil
Can not efface, nor long its beauty soil.
Thou hast grown human laboring with men
At wheel and spindle; sorrow thou dost ken;
Yet dost thou still the unshaken stars behold,
Calm to their calm returning, as of old.
Thus, like a gentle nature that grows strong
In meditation for the strife with wrong,
Thou showest the peace that only tumult can;
Surely, serener river never ran.

Thou beautiful! From every dreamy hill
What eye but wanders with thee at thy will,
Imagining thy silver course unseen
Convoyed by two attendant streams of green
In bending lines—like half-expected swerves
Of swaying music, or those perfect curves
We call the robin; making harmony
With many a new-found treasure of the eye:
With meadows, marging smoothly rounded hills
Where Nature teemingly the myth fulfils
Of many-breasted Plenty; with the blue,
That to the zenith fades through triple hue,
Pledge of the constant day; with clouds of white,
That haunt horizons with their blooms of light,
And when the east with rosy eve is glowing
Seem like full cheeks of zephyrs gently blowing.

Contented river! and yet overshy
To mask thy beauty from the eager eye;
Hast thou a thought to hide from field and town?
In some deep current of the sunlit brown
Art thou disquieted—still uncontent
With praise from thy Homeric bard, who lent
The world the placidness thou gavest him?
Thee Bryant loved when life was at its brim;
And when the wine was falling, in thy wood
Of sturdy willows like a Druid stood.
Oh, for his touch on this o'er-throbbing time,
His hand upon the hectic brow of Rime,
Cooling its fevered passion to a pace
To lead, to stir, to reinspire the race!

. . . . . .

Ah, there's a restive ripple, and the swift
Red leaves—September's firstlings—faster drift;
Betwixt twin aisles of prayer they seem to pass
(One green, one greenly mirrored in thy glass).
Wouldst thou away, dear stream? Come, whisper near!

What is behind the Campbell label?

What are the facts and reasons which assure to *you* the surpassing quality of

Campbell's Tomato Soup

First the famous Campbell kitchens with their unequalled modern equipment—immaculate, scientific, complete. Next the exclusive Campbell blending-formula—the envy of expert soup-makers everywhere. Then the fertile farms so near to our establishment that they supply us daily throughout the season with their glowing harvest of ripe, fresh-picked perfect tomatoes. And finally, back of all this—the Campbell reputation, and the unquestioned Campbell guarantee which goes with every can of this delicious and wholesome soup.

Your money back if not satisfied.

21 kinds **10c a can**

Campbell's SOUPS

LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL

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The Quest of Cold Light

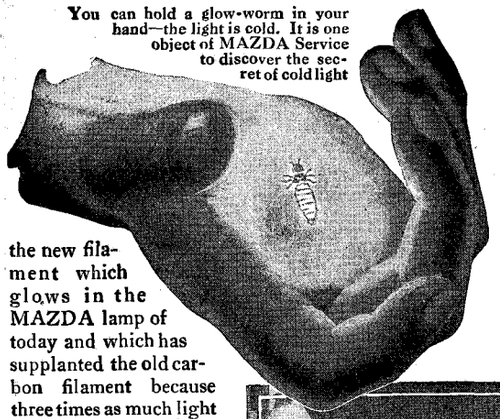
Talks about MAZDA No. 5

"Not the name of a thing but the mark of a Service"

SWITCH on the current that causes an electric incandescent lamp to glow. What happens? You get light, but also heat. Since your eye is a special instrument particularly sensitive to light, since you read a book with light and not with heat, the more light that you get from your lamp the more satisfactory should be the result in every way. A light which is brilliant but *cold* would represent the ideal of efficiency.

Whether this ideal is ever reached, the incandescent electric lamp will grow steadily colder, steadily more efficient, thanks to the Research Laboratories of the General Electric Company at Schenectady.

In these laboratories a corps of picked men, each an expert in some phase of illumination, men who are in communication with the foremost European investigators of light, are constantly at work. After many months of patient experimenting the art of drawing tungsten into a delicate wire was developed in these laboratories. Thus it became possible to make the new filament which glows in the MAZDA lamp of today and which has supplanted the old carbon filament because three times as much light can be obtained for a given amount of current.



You can hold a glow-worm in your hand—the light is cold. It is one object of MAZDA Service to discover the secret of cold light

The Research Laboratories of the General Electric Company represent almost every branch of technical knowledge—chemistry, metallurgy, physiology, psychology, physics, microscopy, engineering, optics.

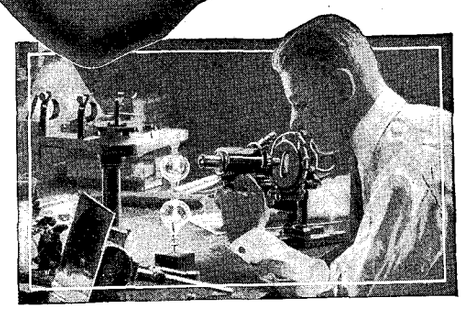
In these laboratories scientists conduct many researches along advanced theoretical lines. What is the secret of the phosphorescent glow that emanates from certain marine animals and decaying organic matter?

Why can the glow-worm shine in your hand and never burn your skin? What is the exact color of daylight? Is the best artificial light a miniature sun or a body with a brilliancy not so white? Scores of such problems must be attacked in the quest of the ideal light.

But even more important commercially is research that gives promise of immediate results. Suppose that chemists, for example, discover a way of preparing an element so that it is able to yield much light without breaking down readily under the electric current. Their discovery may mean the birth of a new lamp, or it may come to naught. It must be subjected to critical study by other scientists. The physicist steps in with his analytical instruments to discover how much of the glow that comes from the new material is light and how much is heat, in other words, how much more efficient is the new material than anything thus far discovered; he estimates what is the candle power of the new material for a measured amount of current; he devises better physical conditions for the material to perform its function. Next, the microscopist, perhaps, studies it to learn how it withstands the pitting and the scoring action of the current.

Thus the new material is passed through successive laboratories, from scientist to scientist, from engineer to engineer. If the discovery proves to be of commercial importance the General Electric Company transmits it to its own lamp manufacturing centers at Cleveland and Harrison and to other companies entitled to learn of it.

This constant research, this ceaseless effort to improve the incandescent lamp, this transmission of an important discovery from the General Electric Company constitute MAZDA Service. When you see MAZDA on a bulb, think not of the shining lamp itself, but of the *Service* received by its particular authorized manufacturer, of the thousands of experiments that had to be performed, in his interests and yours, of the hundreds of light producers that were developed and tested before one was finally selected and included in the MAZDA that you screw into its socket.



Specialists in every branch of science are engaged in MAZDA Service all with the aim of making MAZDA always the mark of the furthest advance in the science of illumination. Here a microscopist is shown at work.

Because the work of the Research Laboratories is never ended, MAZDA Service is continuous. As new discoveries are made that bring us a little nearer the ideal cold light they will be applied in making new lamps, which like their predecessors will be marked MAZDA. Hence MAZDA will always be found on the latest lamp evolved by MAZDA Service—a lamp in which the best scientific thought of the time is embodied.

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

4606

I also of much resting have a fear:
Let me to-morrow thy companion be
By fall and shallow to the adventurous sea!

The Keats-Shelley Memorial testifies not only to the genius of the poets whose linked names it bears, but also to the energetic idealism of those who established it. The Keats House in Rome should contain, with its other precious relics, a copy of these moving stanzas.

To One Who Never Got to Rome

(Edmund Clarence Stedman)

BY ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON

(On his long-deferred and only trip to Italy, Stedman entered the country from the north for what proved to be a very brief sojourn, for, soon after reaching Venice, he was suddenly obliged to return to America. It remained his cherished desire to see the Eternal City, and the Roman Committee of the Keats-Shelley Memorial long hoped that he might be present at the proposed dedication of the Keats House, contemplated for the 23d of February, 1908. He died five weeks before that day, when the lines which follow were written. As the active and devoted Chairman of the American Committee, he took a leading part in this project. Probably his last words written for publication on a literary topic were in praise of the two poets, to which he added a transcription from "Ariel," his ode on Shelley.)

You who were once bereft of Rome,
With but the Apennines between,
And went no more beyond the foam,
But loved your Italy at home
As others loved her seen:

You knew each old imperial shaft
With sculpture laureled to the blue;
Where martyr bled and tyrant laughed;
Where Horace his Falernian quaffed,
And where the vintage grew.

The Forum's half-unopened book
You would have pondered well and long;
And loved St. Peter's listy look,
With vesper chantings in some nook
Of far-receding song.

Oft had you caught the silver gleams
Of Roman fountains. To your art
They add no music. Trevi teems
With not more free or bounteous streams
Than did your generous heart.

I hoped that this Muse-hallowed day
Might find your yearning dream come true:
That you might see the moonlight play
On ilex and on palace gray
As 'twere alone for you;—

That your white age might disappear
Within the whiteness of the night,
While the late strollers, lending ear
To your young joy, would halt and cheer
At such a happy wight;—

That you—whose toil was never done,—
Physicianed by the Land of Rest,
Might, like a beggar in the sun,
Watch idly the green lizard run
From out his stony nest;—

That you, from that high parapet
That crowns the graceful Spanish Stairs
(Whose cadence, as to music set,
Moving like measured minuet,
Would charm your new-world cares),

Might see the shrine you helped to save;
And yonder blest of cypresses,
That proud above your poets wave,
Warder of all our song, you gave
What loyalty to these!

That path to Adonais' bed,
That pilgrims ever smoother wear,
Who could than you more fitly tread?—

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Or with more right from Ariel dead
The dark acanthus bear?

Alas! your footsteps could not keep
Your fond hope's rendezvous, brave soul!
Yet, if our last thoughts ere we sleep
Be couriers across the deep
To greet us at the goal,

Who knows but now, aloof from ills,
The heavenly vision that you see—
The towers on the sapphire hills,
The song, the golden light—fulfils
Your dream of Italy!

And here is an exquisite epigram:

The Vines that Missed the Bees

BY ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON

(To Count Cosimo Rucellai, of Florence, with a copy of his ancestor Giovanni Rucellai's poem "The Bees.")

Once, when I saw the tears upon your vines,
You told me they were "weeping"—but for what?
I find their secret in your kinsman's lines:
They missed the honeyed music he has caught.

Mr. Edson should find some less elaborate synonym for "birds" than "those feathery things on beating wings that ride the atmosphere." Aside from that phrase, his poem (which we take from *The Evening Mail*), is strikingly effective. It might worthily accompany a Pennell etching.

The City of Cities

BY C. L. EDSON

I saw the city's cupolas swim through the vapors of the blue;
Its tall towers shone in the airy zone where the soaring sea-fowl flew.
Those feathery things on beating wings that ride the atmosphere
Went veering by with a startled cry at the spires encroaching near.
For foliate fret and parapet, gargoyle, arch, and scroll,
Hung floating there in the ambient air that streams from pole to pole.

The town, the town, it is gazing down from the startled sky's abyss;
And a million feet are in the street where the trade tides roar and hiss.
I feel the leap as my pulses sweep through my veins of living clay,
For this is the dream my people dreamed before the break of day!
Before they broke through the woods of oak or fashioned the puncheon beam;
Or placed the stone for the wooden sills, my people dreamed the dream!

And now I gaze through the misty maze at walls that comb the sky,
In pink, and green of a gauzy sheen, where the white-plumed vapors fly.
New York! She sips with her coral lips the wine of the Upper Air;
Her white arms shouldering back the stars that flutter round her hair.
And we have worked what our fathers dreamed—in the sweat of our flesh and bone.
'Tis we have builded their prophecy in gossamer stuff and stone.

And we who builded this citadel in fabric of brick and brass
Shall build again for the city's Soul and the things that will not pass.
In Babel the tongues were all confused; but that ancient curse is done,
And here have the scattered tribes of earth foregathered again as one.
Out of all lands we lift our hands to build with steam and fire;
And towering vast we shall raise at last the City of Man's Desire.

My Cry is— Votes for Men

"I am one of the men who prefer Van Camp's to any old-style Baked Beans. I like them ten times better than the Beans that mother baked.

"I like their wholeness, their nuttiness, their mealiness. I like the tang of the sauce.

"I believe millions of men are just like me. My lunch-room downtown—which serves Van Camp's—is fairly mobbed at noontimes.

"So I stand for votes for men—votes on the Beans to be served on their home tables. If men had the say, no Beans would be baked in the old ways."

But men do have the say. Just try it. Say how you like Van Camp's. Within 15 minutes your grocer will get a telephone order for them.

VAN CAMP'S
PORK & BEANS BAKED WITH TOMATO SAUCE
Also Baked Without the Sauce
10, 15 and 20 Cents Per Can

Madam, you cannot compete with our chefs on Baked Beans. Nobody ever has. You can't get such raw beans as they get. And there is no other sauce like the sauce they bake into them.

You have not a steam oven, and Beans can't be baked as Van Camp's are without it. That is, baked until mellow without crisping or bursting.

These are new-style Baked Beans. Every process is scientific. Materials are specially grown for them. The ablest chefs prepare them.

Try them. They cost but three cents per serving. They are ready on a moment's notice. They come to your table with the fresh oven flavor. Find out, for your own sake, what it means to have such meals as these ready on the pantry shelf.

Buy a can of Van Camp's Beans to try. If you do not find them the best you ever ate, your grocer will refund your money.

(350)

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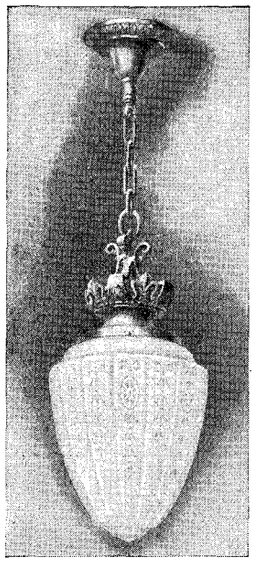
The value of Good Light

is not always realized because it is so subtle. Customers avoid stores that are harshly or insufficiently illuminated; but where seeing is easy and comfortable, they stay longer and buy more *without knowing why.*



Employees do more work with less strain and fewer mistakes. They see better; feel better; have clearer heads, and don't stay away so often.

Poor light is usually poor planning. When you know the facts, it is generally possible to get good light by making a few simple changes.

Macbeth-Evans Lighting Equipment

(With Alba and Decora Glassware)

combines right globes and correct fixtures into efficient, artistic lighting units for stores, offices, homes, factories and institutions.

Alba or Decora globes and shades on Macbeth-Evans fixtures are handsome, make seeing easy and comfortable, diffuse and direct the light where it is needed, and make good light cost even less (less current) than poor light.

Learn How to Get Good Light for your particular purpose by sending for one of the following articles on Good Light and a portfolio of Individual Lighting Suggestions for your needs:

Reg U S Pat Off

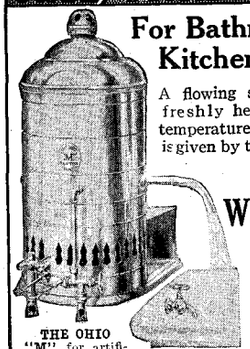
1—Homes	5—Offices	9—Theatres
2—Department Stores	6—Clubs	10—Hospitals
3—Restaurants	7—Hotels	
4—Stores	8—Banks	11—Churches

Macbeth-Evans Glass Co Pittsburgh

Sales and Showrooms also in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia St. Louis, Boston, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dallas, San Francisco
Macbeth-Evans Glass Co Ltd Toronto

A SIMPLE WAY TO GET

Clean, Fresh Hot Water



For Bathroom, Kitchen or Office

A flowing stream of clean, freshly heated water of any temperature and always ready is given by the

Ohio Water Heater

Safe—no dangerous flue or condensation pipes. Water and gas attachments only are necessary. Can be set in any place. Light heater; hot water flows instantly. Saves time, heat and expense. Always ready for all requirements. Used alone or auxiliary to storage tank.

THE OHIO
"M" for artificial or natural gas.....$29
"A" for acetylene gas.....$32
THE DAYTON
"C" for gasoline.....$38
All f. o. b. Dayton

Write for Catalog A and full particulars

McCormick Manufacturing Co.
436 E. 1st Street, Dayton, Ohio

"Mum"

(as easy to use as to say)

is a great comfort in warm weather.

takes all the odor out of perspiration

Does not stop perspiration; that would be harmful.

"Mum" preserves the soap-and-water freshness of the bath all day.

25c at drug- and department-stores

"Mum" Mfg Co 1106 Chestnut St Philadelphia

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

AN INVENTOR'S WINDFALL

WHEN an inventor has a little device he would willingly sell for $10,000, and is suddenly confronted with a $300,000 check for it, perhaps it would be hard to convince him of the rapacity of our great corporations. The corporation in this case has no regrets, either, it seems, for the royalties would have run far ahead of the big check in a few years. So both sides win. The inventor is Mr. H. J. Gaisman, and his invention is a practicable device for writing things on a camera film while it is still in the camera, so the snap-shotter can tell, after the films are developed, whether the one doubtful shot of the lot is the Empire State Express passing Canajoharie or a glimpse of little Freddie chasing butterflies. The young man at the seashore, too, who photographs the damsel who has promised to be his till death can get her signature on the film so that he can remember her name the next summer. The device with all these possibilities is thus described briefly by the New York *Times:*

By means of Mr. Gaisman's attachment it is possible to write a caption or signature on a film in the camera at the time a picture is taken. The writing may be done with an ordinary lead-pencil, and the letters appear in white on the prints made from the negative. Employees of the Eastman Company had worked for six years or so to perfect such a device, but the nearest they had come to the mark was a contrivance which punched holes through the film, so that it could be identified by referring to a record kept elsewhere.

Mr. Gaisman does not make the mistake of attributing his big check to the "generosity" of the buyers. He realizes that his own preconceived notion of what his receipts might be were determined by a full and bitter knowledge of the treatment often accorded inventors who were publicly unknown, and he recognizes in the action of the Kodak Company only a sincere and praiseworthy desire to play fair. It is justice that he has met with, not generosity. He says:

"The check was paid to me in a spirit unknown in the business world a few years ago. It was paid to me to make me independent, to remove from me as an inventor the need to fight further for a living. You have heard heartbreaking stories of the exploitation of inventors. This transaction was carried on by a great mercantile concern with a view to giving due recognition to one who had produced something which improved its product.

"In the negotiations for the sale of my kodak patent, the Eastman concern recognized, first, that it was only just to me to pay me the value of my time for the four years I worked on my device. That sum was arrived at and put down doubled as an element in fixing the price. Next came the cost of the laboratory in which I worked.

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That was put down and doubled. And then enough more was added to make me a rich man, as far as the needs of one giving his time to inventions go. The spirit shown by the Eastmans made me feel that a glorious new era for the whole profession of inventors had arrived. The business of transferring my patents hasn't been concluded, and I must return to Rochester to complete the deal. I would have taken $10,000 for my work, and would have jumped at $50,000. Inventors have become accustomed to having to haggle, and to being worsted in the process.

"The real inventor becomes so absorbed in his invention that he doesn't reflect upon the problem of his own well-being.

"I could have taken a royalty and ridden along with the industry for years. I didn't want that. I wanted to have the whole matter off my mind, and so it was arranged that way. I never will have to worry for a minute in the future about the manufacturing problem of that invention."

That a new era for the inventor is dawning is doubted by many inventors who have not had Mr. Gaisman's good fortune. George Whigelt, of New York, President of the Inventors' League of the United States, is quoted as saying:

"When you hear reports of some one getting a fortune for some simple little article that gives promise of great popular demand it is often far from the truth. Fortune may come from years of work and struggle if the inventor has the courage to push his article in a small way until he can develop his product in a larger and more profitable manner. Few can do this, so they sell, and the fortunes go to the capitalist who makes the investment.

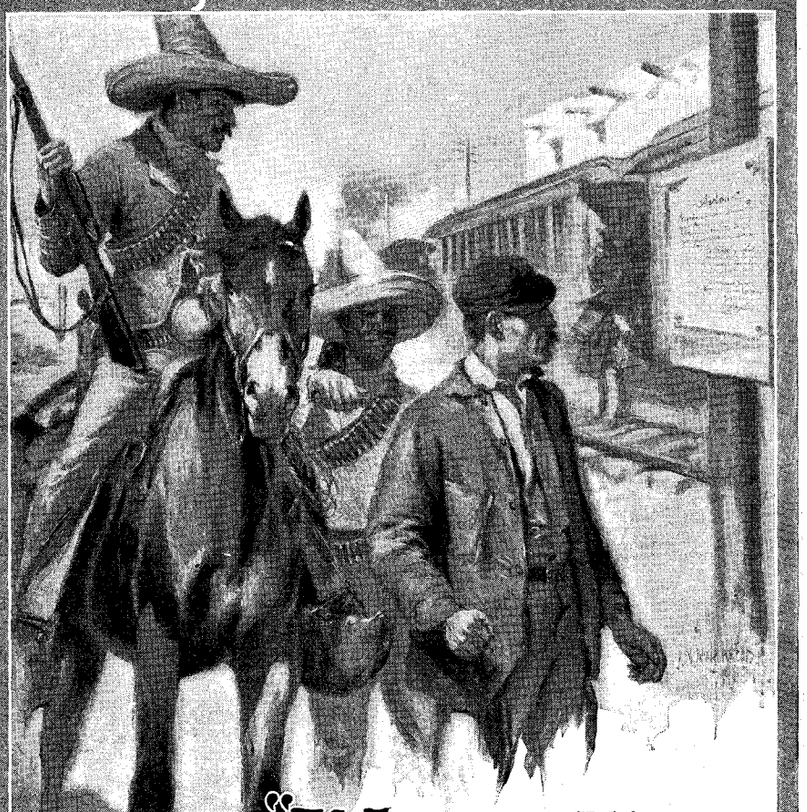
"The experience of many with whom I have come in contact shows that the man with an idea of value, backed up by patent rights, has just as hard a struggle to-day to get a hearing, to sell his invention, or to interest capital, as at any time. Of course, men like Thomas A. Edison are better off to-day than similar men in the past, because there is more demand for inventive genius, and such men have the means to make known and profit by their work.

"But the inventor generally is either compelled to sell out for a small sum or be prepared to do constant battle in the courts to protect his interests from infringement, which he can not do unless he gets financial support. If he attempts to market his invention in a small way, paying as he goes from the profits of small sales, and should his invention be a popular one, he more often finds that some one is reproducing his article and selling it without authorization."

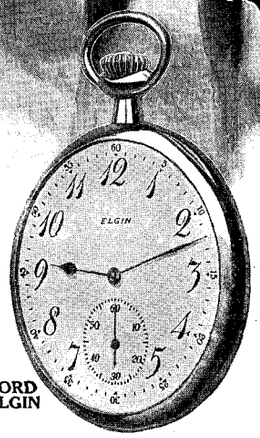
George Eastman, the President of the Eastman Kodak Company, when interviewed in the Rochester offices of the company, declared that, in consideration of the expected profits from this invention, the price paid for it was not in the least exorbitant. He continued:

"According to an agreement which we made with Mr. Gaisman, we were to have an option on the invention until January 1, 1915, and to pay royalties on all kodaks sold equipped with the device. We sent samples of the autographic kodak to almost

Elgin Wonder Tales



"Wear an Elgin —or be shot!"



LORD ELGIN

NOTICE

"Every conductor or engineer found without an Elgin watch, from 17 to 23 jewels, such as the railroad inspection demands, will be shot for the penalty of hiding valuables."

Liberty and Equality, Plan of Ayala, issued in Salazar, State of Mexico, on the 25th day of October, 1912.

(Signed) EMILIANO ZAPATA

(By the colonel of the Freed Regiment)

JOSE LIMON

SOME time ago the Zapatistas of Mexico took Salazar, the junction on the Pacific division of the National Railroad where the Toluca branch joins. All railroad men were robbed, and the station and cars were burned. Several of the railroad men were carrying "cheap" watches, as such hold-ups had been frequent. Upon leaving, the Zapatistas posted the above notice.

A severe ultimatum—conclusive evidence that the leaders of insurrection-torn Mexico know the watches which serve best in war and peace.

ELGIN Watches

LORD ELGIN—The Masterwatch. *$135* to *$85*.
LADY ELGIN—A Dainty Timekeeper—pendant and bracelet. A wide range of prices.
B. W. RAYMOND—The Railroad Man's Watch. *$80* to *$32.50*
G. M. WHEELER—The Foremost Medium Priced Watch. *$50* to *$25*.

Ask Your Elgineer—your local jeweler—and write us for booklet.

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., *Elgin, Illinois*

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"I, Personally, Make the Blend for 'Whip'"

There are great family names with whose mere mention we associate a field of endeavor. So associated are the names "Goodyear" and rubber, "Steinway" and pianos—"Patterson" and tobacco. For over seventy years the Pattersons have been identified with the best in smoking tobacco.

The pipe smokers of America can thank their stars for the latest product of the Pattersons' activity—the mildest, most fragrant, most satisfying smoke Virginia ever produced.

Mr. M. C. Patterson himself blends "Whip" because he is the kind of man who loves his art and wants to work. The life of leisure does not appeal to him.

Mr. Patterson says: "This art of blending is something unteachable. I can't explain how I do it.

"But I want all pipe smokers to know that at last I have perfected the blend I have been working on for years. I want to tell them that in 'Whip' I have produced the pipe mixture that satisfies me.

"I want to tell them that we're proud of our name and proud of 'Whip'—that we are willing that these two be judged together."

OUNCE TIN FREE

Mr. Patterson will gladly send you a regular 1-ounce can of "Whip" absolutely free, if you will write him a postal card giving your address and that of your dealer.

There is no profit in giving tobacco away, and you may be sure his only reason for doing so is his confidence that you will want to smoke "Whip" regularly once you try it.

"Whip" is put up in 1-ounce tins at 5c. and 2-ounce tins at 10c.; also in handsome Pottery Patented Self-Moistening Pound Humidors.

Patterson Bros. Tobacco Co., Inc.
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Also makers of "Queed"—the big 2½ oz. 10c. tin—a little stronger than "Whip" and, we believe, a little better than many 2 oz. 10c. tobaccos.

FREE "Linene" COLLAR

Our free sample will prove comfort and economy. Send postal stating size and whether you want high or low collar.
REVERSIBLE COLLAR CO.
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$5.00 Money back if not satisfied

Prepaid

Genuine Cowhide Bag

This fine, large leather traveling bag sent you prepaid. Guaranteed to be as represented and to give satisfaction or money refunded. Choice of 16 or 18 inch. Black or brown. French sewed edges, solid corners, linen lined. A bag for service. Dealers charge $8 to $10. Our price, by mail only, $5. Send today. Catalog on request.

AUSTIN'S SHOPS, 21 Court St., Binghamton, N. Y.

every one of our dealers, and the reports that came back indicated that it was an instantaneous success. We accordingly determined to apply Mr. Gaisman's invention to all the kodaks and all the films that we make. When we estimated what the royalties would amount to we found that they would mount up to a large figure, so we offered Mr. Gaisman a round sum, based on the royalties that we probably would have had to pay, and he accepted the offer."

RASPUTIN

FEW personal histories of the present day are stranger than the career of the peasant-monk who is said to have been for many years the guiding force in the national and international politics of Russia. At one time he was only a tramp, a wayside friar; now he is one of the three or four most powerful men in the country. Before his rise to power he had little education and was apparently a nobody; when his murder was attempted a few days ago he was referred to everywhere as the "Russian Richelieu." Whether the concomitant denunciation of him as a scoundrel and an unscrupulous adventurer is deserved or not is difficult to say. It is easy to misjudge those whose good fortune is too conspicuous, or whose talents have never been peddled on the curbstone. If one must call him by hard names, says the Washington *Times*, at least one should first consider his case impartially. As to whether, when he was attacked by the fanatic in his native village, Rasputin was earning only his just reward, *The Times* remarks doubtfully:

Perhaps he was; it is curious how different the picture seems when the viewpoint changes. This uneducated monk became the trusted counselor of the Czar. While he was feared and dreaded by the court, none spoke ill of him; but now he is denounced as mountebank, mystic, fakir, hypnotist. Where lies the truth?

This son of the people, rising to power, seems always to have been a vigorous supporter of the people's cause. It is said that last year his influence alone prevented a war between Russia and Austria. The grand dukes and big-bugs of the court were for it; the wicked, interloping monk, Rasputin, was against it; and the monk prevailed. His success in determining a state policy of such tremendous importance is now cited as proof of his dangerous character.

But it hardly proves just that. To save Russia from a war in which she would have had to face Austria and Germany and almost certain defeat, was hardly the act of a dangerous mountebank. It would seem rather the patriotic service of a very big and useful man.

Later, Rasputin induced the Czar to dismiss—so the story runs—the ministry that had wanted war. This, again, is set forth as more proof that he wielded a mysterious and baleful influence over the weak Czar. But need we take it as more than evidence that the sturdy monk convinced the Czar that such advisers ought to go?

Rasputin, it is declared, became so

The ideal summer garters are

They hold up your socks snug. They're light in weight, strong in support. Good, live elastic web is the best way to hold up your socks. "Tailored to fit the leg."

All dealers have **PARIS**—insist upon them.
25c — 50c.

A. STEIN & COMPANY
Makers
CHICAGO NEW YORK

The moment you start to run a new car Friction begins its sly work of depreciation.

DIXON'S
Graphite Lubricants

tie Friction's hands and draw its teeth.

Equally good for motor cars and motor boats.

THE JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO.
JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Established in 1827

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powerful that he dared defy the Holy Synod of the Russian Church: the conclusive and final evidence that he was a very emissary of the Evil One! But why? We know of the Holy Synod as the very citadel of reactionism in Russia, the enemy of all liberty, intelligence, progress; the chief inspiration to persecution of Jews, the procurer of ritualist trials, the instrument that so long served Pobiedonostseff's purpose of keeping Russia under the absolute sway of ultimate toryism. Wherein did Rasputin offend in breaking its power?

So powerful did this dangerous person become that people of all classes thronged to his house in St. Petersburg with petitions; and he was very often able to get them granted! What could be more conclusive proof of his essential malevolence and calculated villainy—especially when it is learned that he was especially given to getting favors for the poor and opprest!

ON THE SEACOAST OF HELVETIA

SUPPOSE that a wealthy costumer should give a masquerade ball; if you were invited, would you or would you not feel under obligations to purchase your costume at his shop? Suppose, for example, that you knew that he knew that you had no costume of your own. A similar problem must confront the Government of Switzerland, if they consider seriously the kindly invitation given them by our Minister Stovall, to participate in the naval demonstration at the opening of the Panama Canal. Switzerland has had no sea force for nearly three centuries; but the United States would doubtless gladly dispose of some of her shop-worn battle-ships, for a consideration—as she did at the request of Greece. Switzerland must have a navy if she is to accept Mr. Stovall's invitation; *ergo* . . . it would certainly be better for us if Switzerland regarded our proposal in this light, as a somewhat barefaced hint to buy our wares, rather than as the result of mere absent-minded diplomacy. The Albany *Knickerbocker Press* is inclined to credit absent-mindedness for the affair, rather than any shrewder motive, and discusses the position of the Honorable Pleasant H. Stovall as follows:

Down in the barge office in New York, in the old days, when a new newspaper reporter was put on a ship-news reporting assignment, the veteran reporters always had one or two standardized practical jokes they attempted to put over upon the new man. One of these was the announcement of a ship-news bulletin reading, "Swiss man-of-war just crossed the bar." Another was, "The Peruvian bark *Calisaya* is anchored in the bay." Sometimes the old ship-news men put the joke over. Any victim of this joke will be capable of sympathizing with Mr. Stovall, one of whose latest acts of diplomacy and national courtesy has been to invite the Swiss

Fenestra
SOLID STEEL WINDOWS
(Patented)

"Man Cannot Make Light to Compete with Nature"

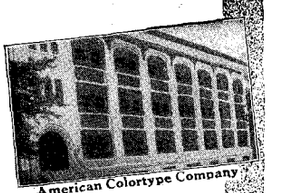
So said a scientist in a recent review. Because man-made light is 98% *heat*, destructive to eyesight, expensive, and a handicap to accurate workmanship.

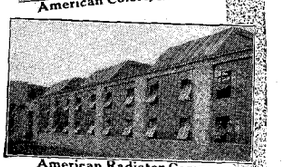
But in Fenestra Solid Steel Windows, man has found a way to use Nature's light to the utmost *human* advantage

"Fenestrated" Factories Control the Sunlight

They have window-walls open to light and air, but proof against fire and the elements. They strengthen energy and spur your men to 100% production. Their splendid lighting prevents accidents and averts mistakes.

Fenestra is the only window with *solid steel* sections throughout—equipped with patented, interlocking joints which *gain* strength at every intersection. Combined in standard sizes to illuminate every foot of wall-space, Fenestra gives abundant ventilation and longest possible daylight.


American Colortype Company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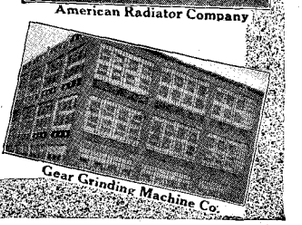
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Fenestra is indestructible; lasts as long as your building, without the slightest upkeep or expense for repairs. Our Engineering Department will quote you without any obligations. Write for latest catalogue.

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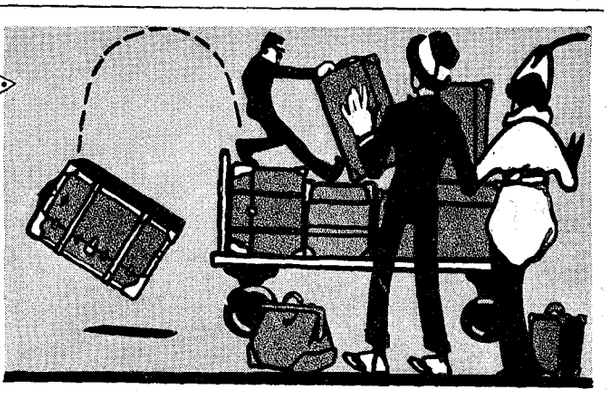
ESTABLISHED 1849 HENRY LIKLY & Co. MAKERS ROCHESTER, N.Y. TRADE MARK

"Never mind! It's a Likly Trunk and guaranteed for 5 Years."

Send for 128 Page Catalogue
Henry Likly & Co.
Rochester, N.Y.



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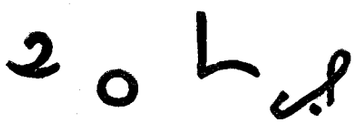


Think of the girl who takes your dictation!

That little head of hers is teeming with hundreds of curlicues—word signs that she is constantly struggling to retain ready for instant use.

Think! The meaning changes with the slightest twist of the "hook," the size of a loop, the depth of shading, the position on, above or below the line.

You can relieve her of this—the hardest part of letter writing; this—the most wasteful part of correspondence—simply by installing

THE DICTAPHONE
REGISTERED

The Dictaphone in *your* office will mean better letters, letters more easily written—and at considerably less cost.

Reach for your telephone and arrange for a demonstration on your own work. If you do not find that name in the book, write to

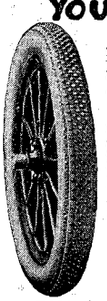
The Dictaphone
(Columbia Graphophone Co.)
(Sole Distributors)
Suite 1807 Woolworth Building, N. Y.

Stores in the principal cities—dealers everywhere.

—"Your Day's Work"—a book we should like to send you

Official dictating machine of the Panama Pacific International Exposition

Don't Throw Away Your Worn Tires



For over three years French and German motorists have been getting from 10,000 to 15,000 miles out of their tires by "half-soling" them with Steel Studded Treads.

In eight months 20,000 American motorists have followed their example and are **saving $50. to $200. a year** in tire expense.

We ship on approval without a cent deposit, **prepay the express** and allow you to be the judge.

Durable Treads double the life of your tires and are sold under a **signed guarantee for 5000 miles without puncture.** Applied in your own garage in thirty minutes.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT offered to motorists in new territory on first shipment **direct from factory.** A postal will get full information and sample within a week. **State size of tires.**

Don't wait—write today. Address nearest factory office.

THE COLORADO TIRE & LEATHER CO.
1320 Karpen Bldg., Chicago, Ill. 1120 Acoma St., Denver, Colo.

nation to participate in the naval display for the Panama Exposition.

The Swiss Foreign Office no doubt was overwhelmed by the unexpected display of kindness and wisdom until the Swiss diplomats remembered that Switzerland is without a navy, its last war-vessel having been lost in a storm on Lake Geneva 287 years ago.

Switzerland has nc place to keep a navy except Lakes Geneva and Lucerne.

Greece recently paid the United States $12,000,000 for a pair of second-hand battle-ships. If Switzerland is anxious to please, it might make a small investment of this kind, but even such a trifle as $12,000,000 would be likely to make the thrifty Swiss shudder. So it looks as if Switzerland would be bound to decline Mr. Stovall's invitation, even at the risk of hurting his feelings.

ONE OF THE DIRE RESULTS OF WARFARE

IT is presumable that the great majority of American readers have at one time or another seen the following example of alliteration's awful aid. Now that history is repeating itself for the fourth time, at least 67 per cent. of these readers are doubtless struggling to recall the slippery lines to mind. To relieve the dual strain upon their minds and upon the alphabet, the verses, in part, are submitted here:

An Austrian army, awfully arrayed,
Boldly by battery besiege Belgrade;
Cossack commanders cannonading come,
Deal devastation's dire destructive doom;
Every endeavor engineers essay,
For fame, for freedom fight, fierce furious fray.
Gen'rals 'gainst gen'rals grapple—gracious God!
How honors heav'n heroic hardihood!
Infuriate, indiscriminate in ill,
Just Jesus, instant innocence instil!
Kinsmen kill kinsmen, kindred kindred kill.
Labor low levels longest, loftiest lines,
Men march midst mounds, motes, mountains, murd'rous mines,
Now noisy, noxious numbers notice nought
Of outward obstacles overcoming ought;
Poor patriots perish persecution's pest,
Quite quiet Quakers "quarter, quarter" quest;
Reason returns, religion, right redounds,
Suwarrow stop such sanguinary sounds,
Truce to thee, Turkey, terror to thy train!
Unwise, unjust, unmerciful Ukraine!
Vanish vile vengeance, vanish victory vain!
Why wish we warfare? Wherefore welcome won,
Xerxes, Xantippus, Xavier, Xenophon?
Yield ye young Yaghier, yeoman, yield your yell!
Zimmerman's, Zoroaster's, Zeno's zeal
Again attract; arts against arms appeal.
All, all ambitious aims, avaunt, away!
Et cetera, et cetera, et cetera.

Prescience.—"Get away from here or I'll call my husband," threatened the hard-faced woman who had just refused the tramp some food.

"Oh, no, you won't," replied the tramp, "because he ain't home."

"How do you know?" asked the woman.

"Because," answered the man as he sidled toward the gate, "a man who marries a woman like you is only home at meal times."—*Dallas News.*

Wall Board Facts to Face

WHEN you build, why not save much of the time and expense of the plastering job? Use Utility Wall Board instead of plaster. Saves *all* the lathing cost—Utility is nailed direct to studding and joists. Cheaper than plaster—applied in far less time. The first cost is the whole cost—never cracks, checks, chips or jars loose. Proof alike against moisture, cold, heat, mice and vermin.

UTILITY
The Only 5-Ply Wall Board

Think of the 5 layers of tough fibre board, cemented into one permanent sheet with hot asphalt under tons of pressure—thoroughly waterproofed outside. We use 5 layers because it gives that much more strength than the usual 2 or 3 layers. You can do anything with Utility that you can do with plaster and do it cheaper, quicker and more satisfactorily.

Free Samples and Book

Send today for free samples of Utility Wall Board and the book "Utility Interiors."

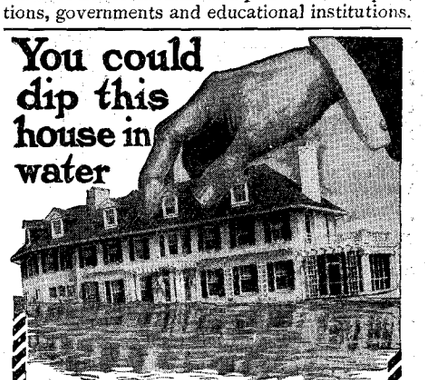
THE HEPPES COMPANY
4507 Fillmore St., Chicago

Manufacturers also of Flex-a-Tile Asphalt Shingles, Asphalt Paint and Asphalt Roofing in Any Finish.

"UTILITY" makes interiors beautiful

The Standard Dictionary has received all kinds of honor medals and prizes from expositions, governments and educational institutions.

You could dip this house in water



Stucco, concrete or brick walls absorb water, becoming damp, unsanitary and disfigured. *But they can be waterproofed and beautified by an application of*

TRUS-CON STONETEX
APPLIED WITH A BRUSH

A liquid cement coating which becomes an inseparable part of the wall, sealing all pores and filling hair-cracks. Hard as flint. Dampproof, weather-resisting. Gives uniform, artistic color. Applied to new or old walls. Furnished in a variety of pleasing tones.

It will pay you to learn about Trus-Con Waterproofing Products. Write for full information, telling us your needs.

The TRUS-CON LABORATORIES
136 Trus-Con Bldg. Detroit, Mich.

Waterproofings—Dampproofings—Technical Paints

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

As Usual.—" We are taking in boarders this summer."

" Have they found it out yet? "—*Baltimore American.*

Unanimous.—KRISS—" Who stood up for him when he married? "

KROSS—" Nobody. They all called him an idiot."—*Smart Set.*

Posted.—" Wil-yum, what can you tell us about Columbus? "

" It's next to last in the American Association."—*Buffalo Express.*

Restful.—MR. BOREM—" Shall we talk or dance? "

MISS WEEREIGH—" I'm very tired. Let us dance."—*Boston Transcript.*

The Reason.—MRS. WHITTLER—" What delightful manners your daughter has! "

MRS. BILER (proudly)—" Yes. You see she has been away from home so much."—*Smart Set.*

Candor.—" How is your wife this morning, Uncle Henry? "

" Well, I dunno. She's failin' dretful slow. I do wish she'd git well, or somethin'."—*Puck.*

Preferring His Suit.—CYNTHIA—" Oh, Tom, think of coming to ask papa's consent in such shabby clothes! "

TOM—" That's all right—I had one suit ruined."—*Judge.*

Their Descent.—HAMPTON—" Dinwiddow told me his family is a very old one. They were one of the first to come across."

RHODES—" The grocer told me yesterday that now they are the last to come across."—*Judge.*

Tript.—FIRST PASSENGER—" I understand that your city has the rottenest political ring in the country."

SECOND PASSENGER—" That's right. But how did you know where I'm from? "

FIRST PASSENGER—" I don't."—*Toledo Blade.*

A Valuable Trait.—" Is dem you-all's chickens? "

" Cohse dey's my-all's chickens. Who's chickens did you 'spose dey was? "

" I wasn' s'posen' nuffin' about 'em. But I will say dat it's mighty lucky dat a chicken won' come a runnin' an' a waggin' its tail when its regular owner whistles, same as a dog."—*Washington Star.*

Magnanimous.—A Mobile manufacturer tells of a darky who came to him one day with a request to be excused from work the next day, explaining that his wife had died and that he must attend the funeral.

This request, seeming reasonable, was granted; but after a lapse of some weeks the darky again asked a day off.

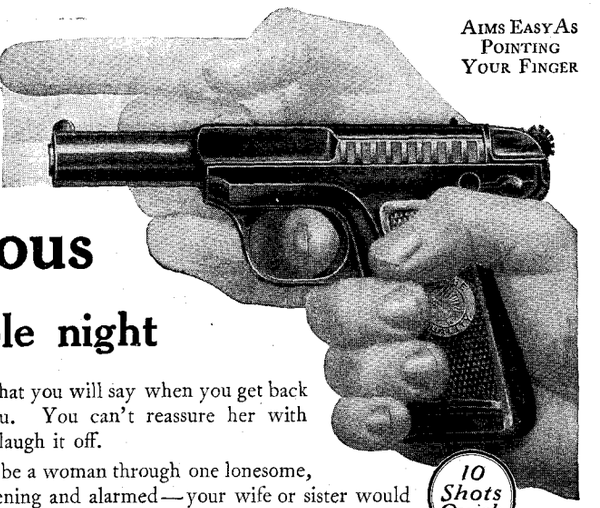
" All right, Frank," said the boss. " What's it for this time? "

" This time I gets married."

" So soon? Why, it's only been a few weeks since you buried your wife."

" Sure! " said Frank, " but I don't hold spite long."—*Harper's.*

AIMS EASY AS POINTING YOUR FINGER



Awake and Nervous the whole night

SHE knows just what you will say when you get back—if she tells you. You can't reassure her with words. You can't laugh it off.

But if you could be a woman through one lonesome, fearsome night—listening and alarmed—your wife or sister would not go through this torment another night. You would give her the solid assurance of a Savage Automatic Protector that she knows she can aim as easy as pointing her finger. That shoots lightning quick at each crook of her finger. That checks the vicious degenerate and heartless criminal.

10 Shots Quick

Get one today—the greatest protection for helpless women ever brought into the world. And don't give her any other. If she needs protection at all she needs this 10 shot defender—not 8 shots or 6 shots.

This is the only automatic that guards against the old excuse—"didn't know it was loaded." A glance or touch tells positively.

Send today for free booklet "If You Hear A Burglar"—written by a famous detective.

A Brand New Savage Rifle

This .22 Tubular Repeater has all the original Savage features—hammerless, trombone action, solid breech, solid top, side ejection, etc. Price $12. Send for circular.

SAVAGE ARMS COMPANY, 328 SAVAGE AVENUE, UTICA, NEW YORK

THE 10 Shots Quick SAVAGE AUTOMATIC

NO MORE SITTING OR STOOPING

At last **THE IDEAL LAWN WEEDER** has come. Operator stands erect. Any boy or girl can use it. Rids a lawn of all weeds in one-fifth the time—one-fifth the work. Agents making **ONE DOLLAR AN HOUR** selling it.

First Order Sold Out in Two Days

Agents wanted in every city of the U. S. and Canada.

Price, Parcels Post, 35c

Answer this advertisement today, sending 35c for sample. Do it now. Address

THE IDEAL LAWN WEEDER CO.
7118 Race Street Pittsburgh, Pa.

TYPEWRITERS
FACTORY REBUILT
SUMMER BARGAINS

Our entire stock is offered at below-list-prices for the summer only. All trade-marked and guaranteed for one year. Buy *now* and save as much as $75.

BRANCH STORES IN LEADING CITIES.

Write for booklet "How Dollars Are Stretched"
American Writing Machine Co., Inc., 345 Broadway, N. Y.

LIBRARY CASES

The first library consisted of a single book placed on a crude shelf. Compare that with the present day home library with its many volumes and attractive bookcases.

Macey Library Cases made after the designs of the old masters in furniture add a distinctive and homelike touch to the library. The refining influence of character and art is embodied in them.

Macey Library Cases may be had in all of the popular Period styles or the modest standard type, giving a variety of styles and finishes to select from that covers every condition.

You would like them in your home.

Let us send you our style-book giving complete description and prices, also suggestions on modern libraries.

The Macey Co., 1526 Division Ave., S. E., Grand Rapids, Mich., Designers and Makers of Library Cases and Filing Appliances.

Made in Canada by the
Canada Furniture Manufacturers, Ltd.
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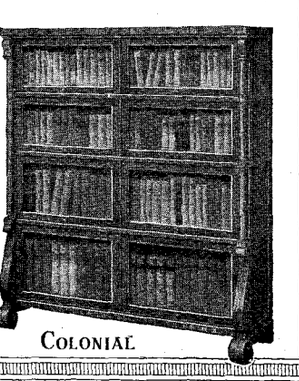
Macey

LIBRARY CASES

Do Not Look Sectional But They Are



COLONIAL

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Your Income Tax

If you are subject to the Income Tax Law, would it not be well for you to have a book in which to make a definite record of your accounts with special reference to the income tax, so that when you are required to file your next statement you will have the necessary information in convenient form?

We have prepared such a book and will be glad to supply you with a copy upon request.

Ask for Book T 740

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
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A·H·Bickmore & Co.
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PUBLIC UTILITY INVESTMENTS

"Bond Topics," our monthly paper, will be gladly forwarded to Literary Digest readers interested in this class of investments. Free upon request for booklet D.

6 & 7% FIRST MORTGAGES
Jacksonville, Florida

I have had ten years experience in making loans on improved property in this City on a 50% margin. Can give best references, and have titles approved by experienced attorneys.
R. W. BOURS - - Jacksonville, Florida

Invest Your Money Where Security Cannot Fail

THIS is no time to speculate. Farm land upon which less than 40% of ***producing*** value has been loaned, never lost the mortgagee a penny.

Our loans are made only on this basis and in the most successful farming districts in the U. S.

Our mortgages net you 6%. A higher rate of interest frequently indicates inadequate security.

ASK FOR BOOKLET "D"

Markham & May Company
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
BRANCHES:
Portland, Ore. Seattle, Wash. Superior, Wis.

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

DISTURBANCES IN THE WOOLEN AND SILK TRADES—BEACH CLOTH SUITS AND FIBER SILK STOCKINGS

"WHY complain about the high cost of living when you can buy a suit of clothes, partly wool, for $6.50?" asks a writer in *The Journal of Commerce*. Reference is made to what are called "Palm Beach" suits, or sometimes "Panama" suits, the same being only partly of wool, light in weight, and for use in hot weather. They are now sold in department stores at as low a price as above named, tho a more regular price is $8 or $10. These "beach cloths," as they are known generally in the woolen industry, "have proved to be the sensation this season in that tariff-distrest trade." Manufacturers in large numbers "are putting out great quantities of beach cloths." They are made of wool and cotton, or of mohair and cotton. One manufacturer in New York was said to be turning out, in July, a thousand suits a day, and "could sell more." Some manufacturers contended that these half-cotton suits "would be short-lived," but others declared that "a change had come over the clothing trade that is rational, and would remain a feature of the business for some years to come." Other comments in *The Journal of Commerce* are these:

"Now, these are seasonable garments, the male part of our population, which has always been notoriously conservative about departures from the old-established ideas of dress, having finally awakened to the fact that this is a hot climate for several months of the year, and clothes could well be lighter than they have been. The Palm Beach suits, it is more than likely, therefore, are here to stay.

"The question then arises if American manufacturers of woolens can manipulate so successfully in producing a cloth that gives universal satisfaction for summer wear, what may happen when one of them starts to work on an article at a low price for general year-round wear? The high cost of wool at present, with the probability that it will not be much lower for many years to come, is the incentive for just this kind of branching out in new fields.

"Such an adaptation to circumstances shown in the woolen industry in the manufacture of cloths that can be bought by small pocketbooks has a deeper significance than merely appears on the fashion surface of this new business. It may not be a rash guess to say that the experience gained by our manufacturers in manipulating various yarns so that such a popular product as beach cloths results, will prove of importance in the future of that big industry, whether protection is high or low. It has always been the claim of the domestic manufacturers that their English competitors were experts at manipulating their production so as to bring out cloths that could sell at a price that would beat other products of this country. Added experience along the same line may raise the spirits of American manufacturers, just now deprest by low duties."

These suits are declared to mark "the most radical change in fabric styles that has taken place in years." They are now "carrying everything before them for the next spring season." Meanwhile:

"Mill-owners are changing over their machinery to meet the demand for these cloths; worsted-yarn spinners are finding business much smaller than usual because mohair yarns are being used instead of worsted; clothing manufacturers are reorganizing their factories in order to be able to make up this new line of clothing, and retailers who have hitherto boasted they handled only all-wool goods either have or will put in lines of clothing made of these cloths in order to meet the popular demand. The development has been of relatively slow growth. A few years ago the number of men wearing mohair suitings was comparatively small. Each year, however, saw the number increase.

"When lines were opened for the next season—that is, for 1915—the buying was as heavy as the most sanguine advocates of these materials looked for. Large orders were placed by all of the leading specialty clothing houses and unusually good-sized commitments were made by many of the smaller clothing manufacturers. But the regular clothing manufacturers were not the only buyers.

"A clothing manufacturer with a fondness for statistics stated that, in his opinion, orders had been booked on cotton and mohair suitings for spring 1915 that would total 10,000,000 yards. As it takes only three yards of 54-inch goods to make a coat and a pair of trousers, over 3,000,000 suits containing mohair will be offered by retailers during the second quarter of next year. Orders for as much as 5,000 pieces have been placed by some buyers. Orders for 3,000 pieces have been nothing unusual this season. Indeed, copies of orders were shown that called for as much as 1,200 to 3,000 pieces of a single style. These goods were plain tan. While plain tan or champagne are the leading shades, tan grounds with colored pencil stripes or artificial silk decorations are also popular.

"The thing that is puzzling worsted manufacturers is the effect this development is going to have on serges, cheap worsteds, and cheap woolens. The prevalent opinion is that the sales of the old types of lightweight fabrics will be seriously affected and the falling off in the demand for some makes of serges is being attributed to the new fabrics that have entered the men's wear field."

The same paper reports another source of disquiet from the increasing use of fiber silk in making socks and stockings that can be bought for 25 cents. It is believed that this artificial silk is "on the market to stay."

"Manufacturers have, as a rule, been making it under compulsion and at a bare margin of profit. Fiber-silk stockings have all the luster of real silk and even more; as to wearing qualities, that is a different matter. There is a suspicion, indeed, among many hosiery manufacturers that a large part of the population of this country doesn't buy for wear anyway, looks being the real incentive.

"One prominent selling agency in the hosiery trade said recently that the whole fiber business made him think of the paper-collar era of not long ago. In those days people who wanted to endure the torture of a stiff collar around their necks wore paper ones as long as they could decently

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and not offend the demands of cleanliness, and then threw the collar away, bringing out another to take its place. To-day he imagines that many persons are doing something similar in regard to their hosiery.

"It is not extravagance to throw away a pair of silk socks or stockings if they have given you a week's wear and only cost 25 cents to begin with. A pair a week under that system would cost only $1 per month, whereas you used to pay $1 a pair for real silk. It's all very simple in these days of keeping up with the styles at $15 per week.

"But leaving out the human frailty side of the question, there is something weighty in the ability shown by our manufacturers in the hosiery industry to take hold of a new textile fiber, something outside the common experience, based on using the accepted textiles of animal or vegetable origin, and from it make merchandise that for appearance, and perhaps wear, gives satisfaction to so many millions of the population. There are mills making thousands of dozens a week of this fiber-silk hosiery.

"Then consider the situation in hosiery. This country is silk mad. The piece-goods manufacturers have been having everything their own way for several years with the strong backing of fashion. Enjoying a higher protection than any other branch of textiles under the new tariff act, they have had, in addition, all of the style support on their side. The expansion, therefore, of the industry in this country since January 1 has been marvelous. Silks are worn at the tango dances in the afternoon, are worn on the streets, and, of course, are the leading fabric for evening wear.

"What more natural than that hosiery also should be of silk, to give a finishing touch to the silk gown with the slit skirt. But pure-silk hosiery, it was found, would have to sell for a dollar a pair. This necessarily barred it from the masses. Poorer grades of pure-silk yarns, it was found, could be used, and thus bring the retail cost down to 50 cents a pair and even a little cheaper, but that did not catch the trade of the masses, the great purchasing power of the country. Along came artificial silk made of wood fiber, that could be bought by the hosiery manufacturer at $1.70 per pound or thereabouts, against the $4 or more per pound that real Japanese silk would cost him to-day."

THE NEW HAVEN SHAREHOLDERS

Just what the outcome of a dissolution of the New Haven railroad system under a successful issue of the Government suit will be is a matter of much speculation in financial circles. It is held by some good judges that the suit is not likely to reach a final decision under two years at best, while others think a decision might be reached somewhat sooner. In case a dissolution of the system takes place it is believed in good quarters that the parent company, operated thereafter simply as a railroad instead of a holding company, can readily be restored to a safe investment basis. The Interstate Commerce Commission itself, in the drastic report made public a few weeks ago, declared that honesty and efficiency in its management "would undoubtedly restore this property to its former standing." The strong point in favor of such a restoration is that, unlike many other roads, the New Haven does not need to wait for the development of new territory. As the New York *Evening Post* expresses it, "business is, and for years has been, right at hand sufficient to pay handsome dividends on a reasonable capital." The same writer comments as follows on the business of this road and the outlook for its restoration:

"According to the annual report of the

Shaving is always a nuisance

but there is no reason for it to be a torture as well

The nuisance cannot be eliminated, but the painful features of the shave can be.

The lather — not the razor — is the real cause of most shaving troubles. It doesn't properly soften the beard, and so even the best razor pulls. Or it contains an excess of caustic which eats into the skin, causing that terrible smarting.

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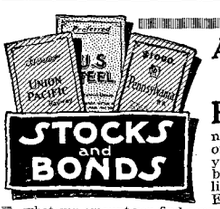

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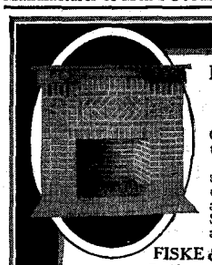

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CURRENT EVENTS

Austro-Servian War

July 23.—Demanding among other things the suppression of all anti-Austrian societies, and the punishment of all the accomplices in the murder of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, Austria threatens invasion if Servia does not return a favorable answer by 6 o'clock, July 25.

July 24.—Servia requests an extension of time, in order that her Ministers, in a special session, may formally consider Austria's ultimatum. The extension is refused.

July 25.—Servia concedes practically all of Austria's demands, except that for Austrian participation in the investigation of anti-Austrian conspiracies in Servia, and asks mediation at The Hague.

Declaring the Servian reply to Austria's ultimatum to be unsatisfactory, the Austrian Minister leaves Belgrade.

King Peter of Servia withdraws from Belgrade, on the frontier, establishing a temporary capital in the more sheltered city of Kragujevatz.

July 26.—Efforts for peace are made by London, Paris, and St. Petersburg, altho it is reported that hostilities between Servian and Austrian forces have already begun.

July 27.—Especial efforts are made by Sir Edward Grey to secure non-interference by other Powers in the Austro-Servian conflict, and to obtain a conference of Powers to assure neutrality.

July 28.—Austria declares war formally upon Servia.

Germany refuses to consider the peace conference in London suggested by Sir Edward Grey. The Kaiser holds an all-day conference with his Ministers.

Socialist antiwar riots take place in Paris.

Russian forces are definitely beginning to be massed upon the western border.

July 29.—Mobilization continues in Russia, Germany, and France.

The British first fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders.

General Foreign

July 24.—Ex-President Huerta and his suite arrive at Kingston, Jamaica.

July 25.—As the first formal ceremony in celebration of the hundred years' peace between English-speaking countries, the Duke of Teck, at Sulgrave, England, hands over to Ambassador Page the keys of Sulgrave Manor, the ancestral home of the Washington family.

The Khedive of Egypt is shot by an assassin, but is not seriously injured.

July 26.—Following an attempted confiscation of smuggled arms in Dublin, troops fire upon a mob, killing four and wounding many.

July 27.—A collision occurs in midsea between the Red Star liner *Zeeland* and a British freighter, *Missouri*, but without fatal injury to either boat.

Twelve hundred American surgeons meet in conference in London.

July 28.—Mme. Henriette Caillaux, on trial for the murder of Gaston Calmette, editor of the *Figaro*, is acquitted by a Paris jury.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

July 23.—President Wilson withdraws the nomination of Thomas D. Jones, of Chicago, for membership on the Federal Reserve Board.

July 26.—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo announces that the Government will deposit $34,000,000 in national banks to move crops and for other business purposes.

July 28.—Republicans in caucus formally decide against any filibuster on the Democratic trust program.

GENERAL

July 23.—William Barnes, chairman of the New York Republican State Committee, begins a suit for libel against Colonel Roosevelt

July 24.—In order to insure justice to the creditors of the H. B. Claflin Company, John Claflin pledges his personal fortune in payment.

July 25.—Lieutenant Porte and Glenn H. Curtiss agree to postpone the transatlantic flight in the *America* until October 1.

July 27.—District Attorney Whitman announces his candidacy for Governor on the New York Republican ticket.

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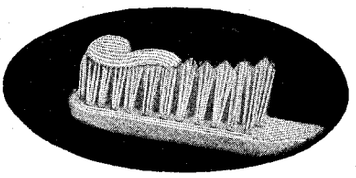

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"E. A. A.," Chicago, Ill.—"Please inform me as to the derivation and meaning of 'Manhattan.'"

Manhattan is said to be from the American-Indian *manah*, "island," and *-atin*, "hill," and means "the island of hills."

"V. W.," Portsmouth, Va.—"Is there any authority for the plural 'radiuses'?"

The English plural of *radius* is *radiuses*. The Latin plural is *radii*.

"C. H. D.," New Haven, Conn.—"Kindly advise me which is the correct form of salutation, 'My dear Frank,' or 'My Dear Frank,' and why?"

"My" begins the sentence, and, therefore, is correctly capitalized. If "Dear" began the sentence that also should be capitalized, but in the case submitted it is merely a common adjective and should be used with a small initial letter.

"C. C. B.," Spokane, Wash.—"In speaking of the purchase of honey direct from the keeper and owner of the bees, which is correct of the following: 'We buy our honey direct from the grower, the producer, or the manufacturer'?"

As honey is a product resulting from the keeping of bees, *producer* is correct.

"S. G. H.," Chicago, Ill.—"I find the word *procedure* spelled with only one *e*. From the dictionaries that I am able to get hold of, I find that it comes from the same source as *proceeding*, and other like words. I can find no rule or reason why the same stem should drop an *e* in taking on one affix, or take on an *e* when taking on another affix. Can you explain this for me?"

The original forms of *procedure* and *proceed* were *procedure* and *procede*. From the 14th to the 17th century *proceed* was spelled *procede* and *proceeding* was spelled *proceding* and sometimes *procedying*. *Procedure* was occasionally spelled *proceedure* in the 18th century, but used repeatedly in law in its original form *procedure* that has survived. As to *proceed* and *proceeding*, no plausible reason can be given for the change. It may have been due to idiosyncrasy, but probably is the result of what we know as the genius of language—an influence that, working on the minds of men, determines what shall be the forms that words shall take.

"G. B.," St. Louis, Mo.—"Please suggest correction of the following notation on bill-head: 'Orders received and shipments made subject to delays in transportation, scarcity of cars, strikes, accidents, or any cause beyond our control.'"

Insert *other* after the word *any* and the sentence is correct, because *some* of the causes have already been cited, and "other causes" is what is meant.

"G. C. B.," Detroit, Mich.—"Please let me know if the following expression is grammatically correct: 'But no organization was effected nor no stock issued.'"

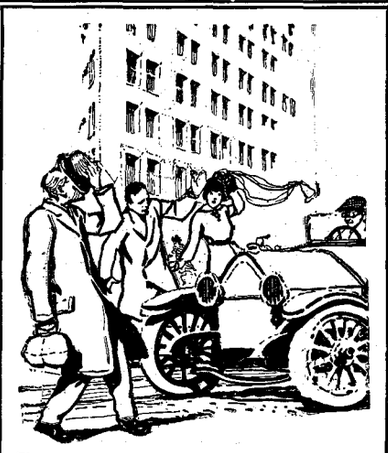
The rule in English is that two negatives make an affirmative; hence, "nor, no," in the sentence you submit are incorrect. Say, rather, "But no organization was effected *and no* stock issued."

"H. B. E.," Holyoke, Mass.—"What is the meaning of *Rubaiyat*, as used in 'the *Rubaiyat* of a Persian kitten'?"

Rubai is a Persian quatrain or epigram or a composition in imitation of it. *Rubaiyat* is the plural form. A quatrain is a stanza of four lines in poetry.

"F. R. H.," Greenfield, O.—"Please explain the correct use of the apostrophe in such phrases as 'Andover Boys' School,' 'Students' Work Benches,' 'Girls' Gymnasium.' Should the apostrophe be omitted when the idea is clearly descriptive and not possessive as in the above phrases, or must the apostrophe be used in all such cases?"

The sign of the possessive should be retained, for, render the phrases however you may, the dominant idea is "Andover School *for* Boys," and therefore "*Boys' School*" is correct. This applies in like manner to the other phrases cited.



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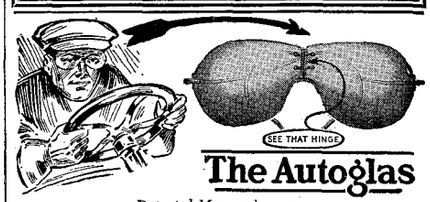

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